# The Outlook

Vol. 71 May 17, 1902 No. 3

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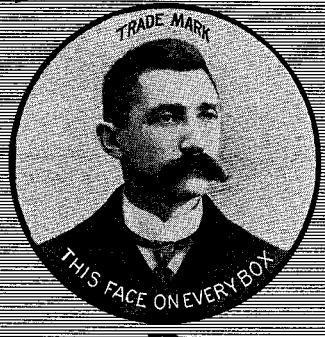


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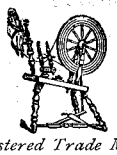

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# The Outlook

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The Destruction of St. Pierre

No description of the appalling scenes at St. Pierre and St. Vincent can exaggerate the heart-rending tragedy of the facts. Death and devastation fell with instantaneous and resistless force. St. Pierre, which a few days ago was a pleasant town with twenty-five thousand people, is to-day nothing more than a mere heap of burning cinders, ashes, and lava covering the bodies of the inhabitants. St. Pierre was the commercial capital of Martinique, while Fort St. France (whence reports of the disaster are now coming) is the political and military capital. Martinique itself is an island of the Lesser Antilles, a group which is of volcanic origin; it contains about three hundred and eighty square miles; belongs to France; and is thickly populated, four-fifths of its two hundred thousand inhabitants being negroes, chiefly employed in sugar-making. Mont Pélee, the principal but not the only volcano of the island, has been classed as semi-active; its last eruption was in 1851. Scientists have long known that there was seismic connection of some sort between the volcanoes of this group of islands and those of Central America, and there is little doubt that recent eruptions and earthquakes in Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua have some mysterious subterranean share in the gigantic convulsion which has just devastated part of the West Indies. The story of the eruption of Mont Pélee has many points of resemblance with that of the storm of fire and lava which buried Pompeii and Herculaneum; in the extent of the life destroyed it is comparable only with the event just named, with the destruction of Lisbon by earthquake, and with the stupendous eruption of Krakatoa, near Java, in 1883, when one hundred and sixty-three villages were buried and about thirty-seven thousand persons were killed. Mont Pélee had been showing unusual signs of activity for some days before the tremendous outburst of last week Thursday; on Sunday hot ashes fell in St. Pierre itself; on Monday a stream of burning lava rushed down a dry torrent-bed, overwhelmed plantations, buildings, cattle, and human beings in a fiery flood half a mile wide, and at the coast utterly destroyed the great Guerin sugar-factory. Although two or three hundred people perished in this disaster of Monday, those in St. Pierre seem to have been only moderately alarmed, and a report from a Government commission which visited the volcano assured them of safety. But on Thursday the blow fell with the suddenness of a lightning-stroke. It is asserted that a single minute sufficed for the extinction of thirty thousand lives. It is doubtful whether any of those who were in the city itself escaped; unknown numbers of men, women, and children in the neighboring country perished; and the survivors gathered in pitiful and helpless crowds in places of comparative safety waiting for succor. What took place in that awful minute is described by an observer on a vessel in St. Pierre harbor as a tremendous cloud of smoke and cinders rushing with terrific rapidity over the town and port, in an instant completely enveloping the former in a sheet of flame and raining fire on the ships. Several vessels were instantly submerged by the tidal wave that followed; one, the Roddam, crept to St. Lucia, with ten of her crew burned to death, others fatally injured, the captain barely able by dint of strength and courage to steer with his own burned hands. For a day or two efforts by the French ship Suchet and other vessels to enter St. Pierre were baffled; at last, on Sunday, a landing was made; everywhere were found ruins, heaps of dead bodies, families



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locked in one another's arms; in the cathedral alone were the bodies of three thousand people; instant cremation was the only way of meeting the horrible problem presented by this mass of death. One of the party of discovery reports that the evidence all goes to show that there must have been suddenly shot down from the mountain a great sheet of flame accompanied by a terrible gaseous whirlwind; flowing lava and a shower of burning ashes would not have produced such instant destruction. The Governor of the island, the English and American Consuls, and, with few exceptions, all of the city's officials and people of note, perished with the multitude. Steamships from Fort de France and from other near-by islands are removing the survivors in the vicinity of St. Pierre, and are carrying provisions for the shelterless and homeless thousands. France is contributing liberally for the destitute, officially and individually; aid of money and food will also be needed from the United States, and President Roosevelt has sent a message to Congress urging that an appropriation of $500,000 be made; a naval vessel with supplies will start for Martinique at once. The island of St. Vincent, an English possession, has suffered only less severely than Martinique. A so-called sympathetic eruption from the volcano of La Soufrière destroyed some five or seven hundred people—very likely more, for reports are as yet quite incomplete. A despatch from St. Lucia says of St. Vincent: "The configuration of the mountain is entirely changed. Estates, chapels, and everything in the vicinity of the volcano are buried in lava. In some cases entire families perished."

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**The Cause of Volcanic Explosions**

Scientists are far from agreeing on the causes which produce such terrible convulsions of the earth's surface with the accompanying earthquakes, volcanic explosions, and tidal waves. It is probable, in fact, that different causes are at work. One theory which seems to be gaining ground is that the vast deposits of a great river system (the Mississippi, for instance, drops enormous weights of soil not very far from the West Indian volcanic region) constantly by pressure force new matter into a furnace-like depository of molten rocks many miles below the surface; that the molten mass is thus forced upward through immensely deep crevasses existing in volcanic regions and left there in early stages of geologic formation; that the molten mass encounters either subterranean lakes or floods of water which has percolated from the sea; that thus an enormous volume of steam is generated; and that when this steam power becomes sufficiently strong, some volcano or volcanoes "blow off their heads," as the expression goes, with such results as we have above recorded. The basic molten lava is thought to exist some thirty miles below the earth's surface. The strain of the pressure before the explosion is such that great rocks are torn and ground to powder by the superheated steam, and often this powder is carried for an immense distance. In the case of the Krakatoa explosion of 1883, for months, and at a distance of thousands of miles, peculiar red skies were observed, caused by this fine dust in the upper atmosphere. Earthquakes almost always precede or follow eruptions, and are then evidently results of the same general phenomena. More than half of the earth's volcanoes are on islands, and most of the others are near the coast—a fact indicating pretty clearly that the sea has an important part in preparing the forces which cause the explosion. Gravitation acting on enormous masses of matter is also a chief agent, and its work in this direction is really a continuing of the geological formation of the world.

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**The Philippine Debate**

Until last week the debate on the Philippine Government Bill had been a one-sided affair—the Democratic Senators making speech after speech, while the Republican Senators listened in silence if they listened at all. On Monday of last week, however, Senator Lodge, the author of the bill, read a brilliant speech in its defense, and since that time the debate has been maintained on both sides with a vigor and ability much exceeding that called forth by the discussion of the Subsidy Bill. On the Democratic side the honors of the debate rest thus far with Senator Rawlins, of Utah, and Senator Carmack, of Tennessee—and particularly

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with the latter. The young Senator from Tennessee proves to be an anti-imperialist of the Massachusetts school—though he defines himself as a Bryan Democrat—and his whole speech was an arraignment of what he called the Republican policy of subjugating a people under the plea that alien rule could develop self-government. "Freedom," he said, "is the only schoolmaster that can teach the lessons of freedom. No people ever learned self-government under a tutor. No people ever learned to govern themselves by being held in subjection by a higher and stronger power. The idea that you are going to transform the character of a whole people by teaching them to read in English, by setting up a carpetbag government for them to look at and pay taxes to; the idea that you will teach them to govern themselves by making them bear the burdens of a foreign government, is the wildest, the craziest, the most fantastic dream that ever flitted through a lunatic's brain." Unfortunately for the Democrats, Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, took part in the discussion, and, in an attempt to justify himself in denying negroes a part in the government of this country, while declaring that the Filipinos had a sacred right to govern theirs, he expressed toward the colored races a scorn at no time avowed by the Republicans he criticised. His Democratic colleagues saw that the only possible effect of his violent anti-negro utterances was to turn attention from the Philippines to the South, and one after another, in the most marked manner possible, they left the Senate chamber to signify disapproval of his speech. The Republican reply to the Democratic criticism of the pending bill and of present conditions in the Philippines was best expressed by Senator Lodge, who, after urging the necessity of legislation providing for the settlement and cultivation of the public lands of the Philippines and the chartering of companies to assist in the industrial development of the islands, proceeded to defend the American army against the partisan attacks made upon it for inhumanity. He did not wish to condone the cruelties now reported, but similar and greater cruelties had, he declared, been perpetrated in previous wars, and fiendish cruelties had been perpetrated upon American soldiers and their Filipino sympathizers in the present war. In his conclusion he said:

> We are told that we had no friends among the Filipinos. Apparently the insurgents thought there were enough friends to make up that awful roll of assassination. I have heard torrents of sympathy for the insurgents fighting against the flag and the authority of the United States, but not one word of sympathy for the Filipinos, men of the same race, who are friendly to us, and who asked only to live in peace beneath our flag. If I must make my choice, then I am for the friendly natives, the friend of America, against the man in arms against her, and I am for the American army against the insurgents.

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**The "Omnibus" Statehood Bill**

The bill conferring Statehood upon Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona passed the House of Representatives last week with but little open opposition. By the terms of the measure the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention is required to provide, by irrepealable enactment, that Congress may at any time make Indian Territory a part of the new State, instead of admitting it into the Union as a separate State. This stipulation made easier the acceptance of the bill by some Eastern Congressmen who are willing to have three additional States created in the West, but unwilling to have four. This sentiment was, naturally, unusually strong upon the Republican side, as the leaders of that party have not forgotten the fiasco of their strategy during the Harrison Administration, when they admitted five supposed Republican States, with a total population of eight hundred thousand—North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho—only to see most of them represented by Populist Congressmen within six years. The only serious fight against the pending bill was made in support of an amendment offered by Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, to unite the two Territories of New Mexico and Arizona into a single State of Montezuma. The argument urged on behalf of this amendment was that the country wanted no more "rotten boroughs" like Nevada, or even Delaware (in which State, by the way, the Addicks following in the Legislature has just rejected the proposal of the Regular Republicans to agree upon two Senators acceptable to both factions, each submitting a list of ten for the

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other to choose from). The opponents of the Overstreet amendment resented the comparison of New Mexico and Arizona with Nevada and Delaware, not only on the ground that the aggregate population of the two Territories—half a million—is already more than twice as great as that of the two States, but also, and chiefly, because the area of the two Territories exceeds that of all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio combined, and the capital of New Mexico is thirty-six hours distant from the center of Arizona. The vast extent of the two Territories proved a decisive argument against their proposed union, and the Overstreet amendment was defeated in the Committee of the Whole by a majority of four to one.

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**The Standing Rock Indian Case**

Since the publication in The Outlook of Mr. Kennan's latest article with regard to the Standing Rock cattle leases, Commissioner Jones has gone to the Standing Rock Reservation and has had a grand council with the Indians. No official report of the proceedings has yet been received in Washington, but it is understood that the Walker lease, which covered a large tract of occupied Indian land in the central and southern part of the reservation, will now be abandoned, and that the line of the Lemmon lease will be so run as to conform substantially to the agreement made with the Indians by Agent Bingenheimer. Commissioner Jones is reported to have said to the Indians that he had not before understood the situation, and that if he had been fully informed he would not have taken the action against which they protested. By direction of the President, a competent officer has been sent to the reservation to make a thorough investigation of the whole case, and a report from him may be expected in the course of two or three weeks. Meanwhile, another vigorous protest is being made by the Kiowa and Comanche Indians of Oklahoma, who have been deprived of a part of their lands by virtue of an agreement which they say was obtained from them by misrepresentation, false translation, and fraud; and serious charges have been filed in the Indian Office by Mr. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha "Bee," against Indian Agent Matthewson, of the Winnebago Reservation, who is charged with selling to cattlemen and land-speculators his services in the procurement of leases of Indian lands. Attempts to bring about the removal of this Agent have been made several times in the course of the past year, but the Indian Office has declined or neglected to take action upon the charges that Mr. Rosewater and others have made, and the case will now be brought to the attention of the President.

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**Admiral Sampson**

The death of Admiral Sampson adds another name to the long list of those who have risen from humble beginnings to National renown through strength of will-power and legitimate ambition. William T. Sampson was the son of a day-laborer, later a farmer; his intelligence in school and at work led to his being chosen to fill a naval cadetship, and with his entrance into the navy began a long life-service of never-failing obedience, courage, and devotion to duty. During the Civil War he was repeatedly promoted for gallantry; no single act of greater intrepidity in naval fighting was recorded than Lieutenant Sampson's entrance into Charleston Harbor on the iron-clad Patapsco. The harbor was known to be mined; the Patapsco was sent in to "clear the way;" Sampson sent his men below, stood alone on the bridge a mark for scores of sharpshooters; the expected explosion took place; seventy-five men were killed; Sampson was blown scores of feet into the air, but it is recorded that when he was picked up he was as cool as if he had been in for a swim, and next day he reported for further duty. After the war he alternated service at sea in command of important ships with instruction at the Annapolis Academy (where he was Superintendent for two years) and with service as chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. When the investigation into the cause of the destruction of the Maine was ordered, Captain Sampson was selected as president of the court of inquiry—a post for which his judicial temperament and thoroughness made him specially fit. Promotion followed, and on the outbreak of war with Spain he was made commander of the North Atlantic Squadron. The events that followed are

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too fresh in the memory of all to need recapitulation. It was naturally a disappointment to Admiral Sampson that (acting under orders from Washington which required him to confer with General Shafter) he was not able to take an active part in the actual engagement with Cervera's fleet; that battle was, in fact, as President Roosevelt pithily said, "a captains' fight," but it was fought in accordance with a careful plan made by Admiral Sampson to be carried out if occasion arose. The blockade of Santiago was unique in the use of concentrated searchlights from battle-ships constantly directed on the harbor entrance; and naval experts the world over have admired the systematic arrangements under which every possible move of the enemy was foreseen and orders given to every ship precisely what to do in any case that might arise. When the attempt to escape took place, everything went by clockwork, as Secretary Long afterwards said, and it was Admiral Sampson who had wound up that clockwork. Whatever one may think of the justice or injustice of the charges against Admiral Schley upon which the Court of Inquiry and the President have passed, it is impossible to deny that Admiral Sampson behaved throughout with sincerity, integrity, and rare executive ability. His name will be recorded among those of the greatest of American naval commanders.

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**The Coal-Miners' Strike**

The efforts of the Industrial Committee of the Civic Federation to avert a strike in the anthracite coal mines seem to have been unsuccessful, but rarely has a strike been ordered in a less warlike spirit than the tentative strike ordered by President Mitchell for the purpose of securing a vote from all the miners as to the policy to be adopted. The Executive Committee of the anthracite miners had offered as a final step in the interest of peace to submit all questions in dispute to the decision of the Industrial Committee or "Arbitration Board" of the Civic Federation. This Committee, it will be recalled, consists of three branches, Senator Hanna and other capitalists constituting the first, President Gompers and other trades-unionists the second, and ex-President Cleveland, Archbishop Ireland, and other men of similar standing the third—which would represent the third party to every strike, the general public. The officials of the railroad companies, which control the situation in the anthracite region, refused to submit their case to arbitration, and the Executive Committee of the miners had to choose between an ignominious retreat and the ordering of a strike. The provisional character of the order issued, however, was evidence of the unwillingness of the miners' officials to enter upon a war at this season. The summer is just coming on, and, as anthracite coal is hardly used at all in manufactories except in New York City, the demand for it during the summer can probably be supplied from the coal the companies already have on hand. Strategically, therefore, the companies are much better prepared for a war than the miners, and are indeed accused by some of the miners of desiring a war at this time. Morally, however, the position of the companies in refusing the arbitration of an eminently fair board is altogether untenable. Two of the chief demands of the men—the eight-hour day and the weighing of the coal at the mines—have already, we understand, been granted not only in bituminous coal-mines of this country, but almost universally in the mines of England. The other demand—sixty cents a ton for the mining of anthracite—can be passed upon only by those thoroughly familiar with conditions in the anthracite mines, but the readiness of the men to accept the rate fixed by arbitrators after inquiry, and the notorious lowness of wages in the anthracite mines, seem *prima facie* evidence that the rate named is reasonable. The anthracite roads, it will be remembered, charge $1.40 a ton for hauling the coal a hundred and fifty miles to tide-water—or nearly three times as much as is charged by competing railroads for hauling bituminous coal—and there is an appearance of reason in the argument that these roads can afford to pay the miners the sixty cents a ton demanded. Certainly the independent coal operators would be glad to pay the wages asked by the men if the railroads would submit to arbitration upon the rates charged for hauling the coal. Over 125,000 men will stop work while their delegates meet for a final decision.

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**A Year's Municipal Progress**

The report read by Secretary Woodruff at the meeting of the National Municipal League last week in Boston was an uncommonly hopeful document. In all parts of the country, it was pointed out, there is at hand tangible evidence that municipal questions are attracting and holding public attention. The vote at city elections is no longer, as a matter of course, smaller than the vote at National elections, and municipal issues are no longer, as a matter of course, subordinated to National issues. The press, the speaker said, reflected the change, and its reports indicated that the Mayors of our greatest cities occupied a larger place in the public eye than the Governors of most of our States. The pulpit furthered the change, by giving increasing attention to municipal duties along non-partisan lines. The Young Men's Christian Association and Christian Endeavor Societies reflected and furthered it by putting an altogether new emphasis upon the fitting of their members for citizenship. Colleges were establishing new courses upon municipal subjects, business and labor organizations were showing a new municipal spirit, and—perhaps the most striking of all—two National organizations of city officials were maintained, both of which were pushing municipal reform programmes remarkably like that of the National Municipal League—the separation of municipal from State or National issues, home rule, Civil Service Reform, and the securing to the public of the full value of public franchises. Almost the only municipal scandals of the year were connected with the disposal of public franchises to private corporations. The Philadelphia scandal—the giving away of franchises for which Mr. Wanamaker had offered $2,500,000—was so well known that Secretary Woodruff merely recalled it to his audience; but the St. Louis scandal—which involved the payment of $395,000 by one street railway company for the passage of a favorable ordinance, and the deposit of $135,000 for the payment of Councilmen if another was granted—was reviewed at length. Even this dark portion of the year's narrative, however, furnished encouraging indication of the rise of public indignation against abuses of this description. In St. Louis the prosecution of the bribed Councilmen, if not of the bribing capitalists, has been uncommonly successful, and all over the country there has taken place a revolutionary change in public sentiment in favor of retaining or regaining public franchises as public property. The reports made by other speakers—particularly those from Chicago and Cleveland—reinforced Secretary's Woodruff's conclusions regarding the extent of this change in public sentiment.

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**The San Francisco Car Strike**

Seldom has a great strike been more peacefully and speedily won than that which began in San Francisco on April 20 and ended on April 27. According to a California correspondent, the New York company which recently purchased the San Francisco street railways found itself unexpectedly confronted by an organization of its employees who presented certain definite demands in the name of their union. This local body had been organized in secret, the policy of secrecy having been forced upon the men by the discharge of those of their number who met the "National organizer" of the union when he came to San Francisco. These employees, it is stated, visited the National organizer at his rooms on one day, and the very next day were confronted in the manager's office with photographs of themselves going to and returning from these rooms. The secret organization formed, however, proved to be entirely successful. When its members judged the time to be ripe, they demanded that their wages should be raised from twenty cents an hour to twenty-five cents, and that ten hours should constitute a day's work. They also demanded the recognition of their union, the cessation of the system of espionage, the payment of "time and a half" for overtime, and that they should not be obliged to attend upon the company more than twelve hours in a day in order to make their ten hours' working time. These demands were at once rejected, and the great strike immediately followed. The organization of the men was found to be complete. Not a single car was moved after the strike order was issued, and for a whole week the entire street

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traffic of San Francisco, except upon the few roads which were not controlled by the company, was entirely stopped. The feeling of the city was almost unanimously on the side of the men, and the inconvenience of having to walk, which is no ordinary one in a hilly city, was met without grumbling. Many of the citizens wore badges declaring their intention of walking until the company conceded the terms of the men. All sorts of queer vehicles appeared upon the streets, and the owners of all kinds of conveyances reaped a rich harvest during the continuance of the strike.

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**The Labor Mayor's Attitude**

The absolute orderliness of the strikers and the absence of disturbance of any kind was one of the most marked features of the uprising. "For this," writes our correspondent, "credit is due to the completeness of the men's organization, which rendered the running of the cars by means of non-union labor an impossibility, to the sympathy of the citizens, who would have refused to patronize the non-union cars, and, more than all else, to the good sense and splendid judgment of Mayor Schmitz, whose election had been largely due to the dissatisfaction of the laboring classes with the manner in which the teamsters' strike of last year was dealt with by the city officials. On the second day of the strike the company demanded police protection for their cars. This the Mayor refused to grant, upon the grounds that there had been no disturbance of the peace or destruction of property, and that none was threatened. He issued orders against the arming of special policemen, a policy which had been followed with evil results in the teamsters' strike of last year. The strikers appointed committees for the purpose of maintaining order, and not a single act of violence marred the record of the strike during the whole week which it lasted." Negotiations for a settlement were soon commenced, but were at first threatened with an abrupt termination by the company's insistence that the men should meet for consultation at its office, while they wished the meeting to take place in one of the municipal offices. The Mayor, however, counseled the men to lay aside petty prejudices in the interests of peace, and an understanding was finally reached. The result cannot be considered as other than a great victory for the men. The company has conceded all their demands with reference to hours and pay. It has agreed that they may have a union, and will offer no obstacle to employees becoming members of the union. It will not, however, agree to employ none but union men, and maintains its right to secure men independent of union affiliations, but concedes the right of these men to join the union if they so desire. It has promised to abolish altogether the system of espionage, and as an earnest of good faith has asked for the resignation of the manager of the company under whose régime the grievances complained of arose. It is doubtful if any strike since that of the London dock laborers has been juster, better conducted, or more satisfactorily settled. Unfortunately, however, one of the elements which helped to make it a popular strike in San Francisco seems to have been the fact that the railroads were owned by Eastern instead of resident capitalists. Such, at least, is the natural inference from the following paragraph from the San Francisco "Bulletin," a supposedly conservative paper:

> Consider the question as a matter of public policy and from a selfish point of view. Eastern capital owns the greater part of the stock of the United Railways Company, and most of the dividends will go East. If, as it is asserted, there are 2,400 men employed on the cars, an addition of 25 cents to the daily pay of each man will keep $6,000 a day from going to the Eastern shareholders. That money will remain in the channels of trade here and will benefit San Francisco.

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**Mayor Johnson Again Acts**

Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, has taken another important step in his promised work of securing three-cent fares for the people of Cleveland. A few months since, it will be recalled, his efforts secured the granting of a franchise by the City Council for a new street-car route to be operated with three-cent fares, and further secured the acceptance of this franchise by a new company, which, it is promised, will soon begin the work of construction. Meanwhile, however, fares remain at five cents on the old lines, and the Mayor was again

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taunted by interested critics with his failure to secure a reduction. The Mayor's answer to this taunt is the action just taken by his Board of Control in declaring that when the present franchises on two important lines expire, year after next, the right to operate these lines shall be awarded for twenty years to the bidder accepting the lowest fares. New companies can bid for these franchises on the same terms as the old companies, and while it is expected that they will be granted to the old companies subject to a three-cent fare provision, it is also thought that the old companies may concede the three-cent fare on their entire systems as the price of retaining control of two of the most lucrative lines. Whether this result is soon secured or not, important concessions are recognized as inevitable. The fact that the street railway company of Columbus is prospering under the ordinance requiring the sale of seven tickets for a quarter has given the demand for three-cent fares much greater strength than it had even two years ago, when the experiences of Toronto and Detroit were the only American examples of the practicability of a low fare.

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**The Cuban Congress** Last week the first real Congress of the Republic of Cuba met in Havana—for although there was a skeleton or nominal Congress to which delegates were elected during the war with Spain, in point of fact there was nothing which could fairly be called a Government or a National Legislature. Until May 20, when the United States will withdraw its military government over Cuba, the Cuban Congress cannot, of course, exercise legislative functions. It was summoned in advance of the change of power in order that it might officially and formally declare the results of the election for President and Vice-President. President-elect Palma has been received with enthusiasm in his trip through the island of Cuba, and on his arrival at Havana the Cuban flag was raised for the first time on Morro Castle, as an advance compliment to the first real President of Cuba. President Palma's message to Congress will, he says, express an earnest hope that reasonable tariff reduction will be granted by the United States, and that the reduction will be greater than that offered in the bill now before Congress; this he considers absolutely necessary to the welfare of the country. It will be, he states, impossible to frame the proposed treaty between the two Governments until Congress has taken final action on the tariff question. General Palma lays stress on the fact that the new Cuban Government will grant equal rights to all, and will guarantee those rights regardless of religion, race, or nationality. In his judgment, the agricultural and educational departments of government should receive the first and closest attention. He proposes to send commissioners to this country to study the methods of agriculture and fruit-growing in vogue here. There will be no war or navy ministers in President Palma's Cabinet. The question of the payment of the Cuban army will be deferred for the present. Economy and practical administration will be the keynotes of General Palma's policy.

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**West Indian Revolutions** The past week in the West Indies has been one of political as well as of physical overturning. In San Domingo a revolution led by the Vice-President, Señor Vasquez, has proved completely successful, ending with the driving out of President Jiminez. It is hard to judge at this distance, and with the meager accounts sent to this country, of the merits of the political conflict thus ended. It is known, however, that President Jiminez carried out a conservative administration as compared with that of his tempestuous predecessor Heureaux. The overthrow of the last-named nominal President and real dictator by President Jiminez was regarded in the United States as a step toward progress and civilization in San Domingo. The overthrow of Jiminez, on the other hand, appears on the face of it to be caused by nothing more or less than personal jealousy and political intriguing. The United States has more than a passing interest in the matter, because the finances of San Domingo are, so to speak, farmed out to an American improvement company, and when disturbance and revolution take place in San Domingo there is always a possibility that

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American interests may severely suffer and disputed questions be forced upon the attention of our Government. In the same week a similar revolution took place in the adjacent republic of Hayti. Our readers will remember that Hayti is very largely occupied by a black population, much more so than San Domingo; indeed, it is often nicknamed the Black Republic. The present revolutionary movement has led to the resignation of President Tiresias Simon Sam, who is said to belong to a family distinguished in Haytian revolutionary history, and was a warm supporter of the late President Hippolyte in the successful revolution carried on by that leader. The essential cause of the revolution again appears to be personal political intrigue and ambition rather than any fundamental constitutional question.

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**Lord Salisbury on Peace**

Great importance is attached to the address made by Lord Salisbury before the Primrose League in London last week because of his very definite and positive statement of the position of the British Government with regard to the terms upon which the Boer war may be ended. Lord Salisbury with great emphasis asserted that Great Britain had not receded an inch from its position or policy. He did not propose that it should be left in the power of the enemy, when opportunity might suit, to renew the issues for which they have been fighting for the last three years. Still more conclusive, if possible, was his statement that when the present conflict was over "all that could be done would be done to mold the present opponents into a portion of the Empire which had conferred so many blessings on the human race." It remains to be seen whether the Boer leaders who are now actively carrying on the war will accept terms of peace which would make impossible anything like future national independence. If they are willing to accept this position, it is probable that they will insist upon such guarantees for the near future that the people of the Transvaal may within a reasonable time enjoy those conditions of self-government which the Canadians now have. Lord Salisbury alluded with considerable indignation to the question lately asked by Mr. John Morley as to whether any members of the Cabinet of 1899, if they could have foreseen the result of their policy as it actually worked out, would not have reversed the policy which was leading to these results. Lord Salisbury denied that anything had happened to make the British statesmen regret that their policy had not been reversed.

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**The Triple Alliance**

Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced a few days ago that the Triple Alliance would be renewed after it expires in May next year. The Alliance has already existed nineteen years, and this announcement is a tolerably clear indication that, in the estimation of the three chancelleries of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, the present balance of power in Europe is not likely to be disturbed for years to come. Recent reports that Italy would withdraw from the Alliance are thus authoritatively contradicted, but at the same time the adherence of that Government to the pact made by Bismarck in 1883 will prevent in part the domestic retrenchment so earnestly desired by Victor Emmanuel II., and will continue the burden of military taxation. Count Goluchowski alluded to the fact that the Triple Alliance, like that between France and Russia, was now accepted as a guarantee of peace, and took a very hopeful view, implying also that the treaty between Great Britain and Japan would extend the area over which the great nations would find it practicable to preserve the balance of power. The original object of the agreement between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, which was to check Russia and France, is now partly devolved upon England and Japan, and for this reason the prospect of renewal is less clouded than before. Moreover, there has been, by reason of the recent Chinese troubles, a development of European interests in the Far East which could not have been foreseen, and the isolation of Great Britain has to that extent been done away with. The addition of the Anglo-Japanese power as a possible foe to Russia, and therefore to France, is a solid fact on which the members of the Triple Alliance may not unnaturally be supposed to congratulate themselves.

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**Albania**

The vilayet or province of Albania is one of the smallest, both in area and population, of all the vilayets which constitute European Turkey. Its geographical position, however, between the Greeks on the one hand and the unconquerable Montenegrins on the other; its long coast-line on the Adriatic Sea, bringing it into close relationship with Italy, and the hardy character of its people, have always been factors forming the desire among all classes at least of Christian Albanians to shake off the Muslim's yoke. Like their brethren in Macedonia, so the Albanians have recently been crying, "Come over and help us." The cry has been heard by General Ricciotti Garibaldi, the son of the great Italian patriot and of the beautiful Anita Rivera, the heroic creole who followed Garibaldi throughout his campaigns. General Ricciotti Garibaldi has declared his readiness to take command of the Albanian insurgents, if he is provided with the necessary means. Thousands of offers to join General Garibaldi have already been received. The Albanian chief Issa Boljetinac, with a thousand followers, has crossed the Albanian border and is terrorizing the Turkish populace in the sub-province of Novibazar. If conditions in Macedonia have been grave enough to call for the presence of fifty thousand Turkish troops there, other thousands may perhaps find active employment in Albania. Not only will Abdul Hamid be interested in the result, but those good friends, the Emperor of Russia and the Prince of Montenegro, will also be interested and may reap the greater profit.

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**Church Schools in France**

"Thanks," says M. Fouillée, "to a noble and generous movement, Republican France, at the end of the nineteenth century, has adorned herself with schools, as, after the terror of the year 1000, she adorned herself with churches." These schools are under the control, not of the Church, but of the State. They are called by many adherents of the Roman Catholic Church "godless" and "atheistical" schools because, twenty years ago, the French Parliament voted their secularization. It was then said by the Conservatives, and has often been said since, that the freedom of the Republic (the Conservatives prefer to call it "license") would be fatal both to morality and to religion. Republicans, on the other hand, declared that never before in the history of France would such a sense of responsibility be awakened as by the secularization of the schools, and the result has proved the correctness of the latter prophecy. Professor Bracq, in the New York "Educational Review," says that under Roman Catholic control the catechism was on a par with arithmetic in the schools; notwithstanding the presence of Protestants and Jews, Roman Catholic prayers were recited several times a day. When the schools were secularized by the courageous Premier Ferry, the teaching of morals was introduced instead of the religious practices which had obtained. As might have been expected, the Roman Catholic clergy, unable longer to maintain their control of the local teachers, pushed forward the extension of parochial schools, and, in the face of State-paid institutions, still educate one-third of the children of primary, and nearly one-half of the secondary, schools. Furthermore, to supplement these, the Roman Catholics have created many organizations to keep their young people in touch with the schools. Yet even one of their own writers, M. Turmann, publicly regrets that all these efforts have been "a work of preservation rather than one of formation."

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**State Schools in France**

The Government schools, on the other hand, attempt, by the aid of nearly a hundred and twenty-five thousand teachers, the moral education of six million French children by teaching them the fundamental principles of morality—their duties towards parents, domestics, classmates, the Fatherland, God. As to this teaching of morals, Professor Bracq declares that it is not irreligious. The French law itself is not anti-religious, because it distinctly states that the schools shall be closed Sundays and Thursdays so that the children may, if their parents wish, receive religious instruction in the churches. Furthermore, the official doctrine of the State reads as follows:

The teacher is not to give a course of instruction *ex professo* upon the nature and

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attributes of God. His lessons for all must be confined to two points: First, he teaches his pupils not to pronounce lightly the name of God; he associates closely in their mind the idea of a First Cause and a Perfect Being with feelings of respect and veneration; he accustoms each of them to give to this notion of God the same respect, even though that should be different from the teacher's own convictions. Secondly, and independently from the special instructions of different denominations, the teacher will endeavor to have the child understand and feel that the first homage which he owes to God is obedience to his laws, such as they are revealed to him by conscience and reason.

After this, says Professor Bracq, one is not astonished to hear Dr. Buisson, of the University of Paris, exclaim, "Our schools are schools without priests, but not schools without God." As to the result, M. Paul Sabatier (the author of the "Life of St. Francis of Assisi") affirms: "Thanks to the teaching of morals, there has been constituted, little by little, among us a kind of lay church; it is a reformation, true, deep, noiseless, out of the churches, but not against them." Professor Bracq agrees with this, and adds: "With their manifest imperfections, the schools have become institutions, not only to make the pupils think, but think right, then feel right, then will right, then do right, and finally be right, the permanence of which is character."

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**Archbishop Corrigan**

Archbishop Michael Augustine Corrigan, who died in New York on Monday of last week, illustrated in his career the capacity of the Roman Catholic Church to seize upon talents of high order wherever they may be found and develop them for great usefulness in its service. He was born of Irish parents in this country, and, as they were in comfortable circumstances, he received a liberal education in Roman Catholic schools in this country and in Europe. From the first he showed the instincts of the scholar. At the age of twenty-five he won for himself the title of Doctor of Divinity, at twenty-nine he was President of Seton Hall College, at thirty-four he was made Bishop of Newark (the youngest Roman Catholic Bishop ever consecrated in America), at forty-one he was made Coadjutor-Bishop to Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, and, upon the death of Archbishop McCloskey, became at forty-six the third Archbishop of New York. In rapid rise to high ecclesiastical honors his career is unparalleled in America. His scholarly instincts remained always with him. One of his dearest projects was the establishment of a seminary for the education of young men for the priesthood, for which he personally raised $700,000, and to which he gave his own inherited fortune of $100,000. With characteristic modesty, he announced his donation simply as the gift of "a Catholic gentleman." He was an organizer rather than a thinker; an executive rather than an intellectual leader. So far as he influenced the policy of the Roman Catholic Church, he was a decidedly conservative ecclesiastic, in contrast with such prelates as Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland. Within his own archdiocese he has been best known for his efficiency in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs; outside he has been most widely known for his attitude regarding Dr. McGlynn's support of Single Tax and other economic theories, and on what is termed "Americanism" in the Church. His jealousy for the traditions of his Church made him a strong opponent of the radicalism and independence of even such a priest as Dr. McGlynn, and insistent upon loyalty to the dictates of the hierarchy even in political opinions. The same conservative temper made him antagonistic to the principle of separation between Church and State in education that exists in our public-school system. In this respect it is hardly necessary to say that The Outlook believes that his conception not only of American democracy but also of his own Church was defective. In temperament Archbishop Corrigan united tireless energy and an indomitable will with extreme affability.

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**The General Assembly**

The one hundred and fourteenth meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly convenes this week at the Fifth Avenue Church in New York, into the pastoral charge of which the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson has lately been inducted. The retiring Moderator, Professor Henry Collin Minton, D.D., of San Francisco, will preach the opening sermon. The business before the Assembly comes mainly in the week

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following. The matter attracting the largest general interest is the expected report of the committee on the revision of the standards, appointed last May at Philadelphia. It is understood that this report embodies three reports, all unanimous, from the three sub-committees—one recommending a few modifications of the ancient Confession, another declaratory of the general understanding with which the Confession as a whole is affirmed, a third submitting a short statement of the essentials of the Confession for popular use. Another conspicuous event is the commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the Board of Home Missions. The Board is in the gratifying position of having a balance of over $5,000 in hand, after having raised over $800,000 during the year.

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**The Flood-tide of Immigration**

The returns for the past four months indicate that the number of immigrants this year will exceed by nearly a third that of last year, and be nearly three times as great as it was four years ago. The officials of the Treasury Department expect the total immigration for the year to approach six hundred thousand—a figure never exceeded except in the early eighties, when the tide of prosperity was last at its flood. As an index to prosperity the figures of this year are gratifying, but in other respects they are even more alarming than were the larger figures two decades ago. Up to that time nearly all of our immigrants were from the relatively homogeneous and quickly assimilated peoples of northern Europe. The British Isles and Canada had supplied one-half of our immigrants, and Germany and Scandinavia over two-thirds of the remainder. This year, however, the figures for March at the port of New York were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| The British Isles | 1,000 |
| Germany and Scandinavia | 8,000 |
| Eastern and Southern Europe | 44,000 |

Almost as unpromising as regards the rapid assimilation of the immigrants is the extent to which they intend to settle in the cities in which the foreign elements are already in the majority. Upon this point the returns are by States, but the city destination of the bulk of the immigrants is made sufficiently obvious by the fact that nearly two-thirds of them were bound for New York or Pennsylvania, and nearly two-thirds of the remainder for Illinois or New Jersey—all of them States in which the city population is relatively large. Of the fifty-seven thousand immigrants at the port of New York a little over fourteen thousand could neither read nor write in any language, so that the amount of the immigration would have been reduced just one-fourth had Congress given effect to the plank of the Republican platform of 1896 indorsing the plan of the Immigration Restriction League to exclude immigrants who do not fit themselves for American citizenship by learning to read in some language, and thus making less difficult their further instruction upon the questions they are called upon to decide.

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## The Disorder in Russia

Letters and telegrams received this week from St. Petersburg indicate that the feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs in Russia, which was apparently confined at first to the students and the factory operatives, has extended to other classes of the population, and is finding expression in a more dangerous and threatening form. The assassination of the Minister of the Interior on the 15th of April was followed by a series of agrarian disturbances in the central provinces, which were so general and so formidable as to alarm the authorities, drive the landed proprietors to the shelter of the towns, and necessitate the use of troops on an extensive scale and at a large number of places. In the provinces of Kharkoff and Poltava the disorder amounted almost to an incipient revolution. Thousands of peasants, from twelve or fifteen different villages, took the field in disorderly masses, attacked and plundered the estates of forty or fifty wealthy landowners, including the Duke of Mecklenburg and General Mikhaelovich-Dukhofski, fought with stones the troops that were sent to disperse them, and terrorized for a time the whole population.

Mr. Macgowan, the accurate and trustworthy Russian correspondent of the Associated Press, who has just made a personal investigation on the ground, says that the uprising of the peasants was due mainly to hunger and suffering, and was

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precipitated by a forged proclamation purporting to come from the Czar, which was circulated by revolutionary agitators, and which pretended to authorize a distribution of the lands and property of the nobles among the suffering muzhiks. "When unopposed," Mr. Macgowan says, "the peasants contented themselves with supplying their immediate needs; but when balked, they burned and destroyed, carried off live stock, and desolated estates." The rioters were finally dispersed and driven back to their villages, but not until many of them had been killed or wounded in desultory fighting with the troops.

Taken by itself, and regarded merely as a popular disturbance to be put down by force, this uprising of the peasants in the provinces of Kharkoff and Poltava is not at all dangerous to a government as strong as that of Russia; but taken in connection with other events and regarded as a manifestation of a widespread economic condition, it has great significance and may well be disquieting to the new Minister of the Interior and to the Czar. As an isolated fact it is comparatively unimportant; but as a symptom of a constitutional disease it is extremely serious.

It has long been apparent to clear-sighted observers in Russia that the economic condition of the peasants in general, and of the peasant farmers of the central provinces in particular, has been going from bad to worse; and that in many parts of the Empire the life of the average muzhik has become intolerable, if not absolutely impossible. Proofs of this might be furnished in abundance from official reports made to the district and provincial assemblies (*zemstvos*), and from the masses of material collected by the bureaus of statistics; but a few typical illustrations, taken almost at random from the official publications of the last six or eight years, will suffice to show how the average Russian peasant farmer is forced to live, and why, under pressure of economic distress and impoverishment, he breaks out occasionally in revolt.

From a report made to the Bureau of Statistics of the province of Voronezh by Mr. Shcherbin, vice-chairman of the Statistical Committee, it appears that the average peasant family in that province comprises eight persons—viz., husband, wife, and six children or other dependent relatives. The average annual income of such a family, including everything earned and the market value of everything raised, is only $212.16, or seven and one-third cents a day per capita. The amount of actual money that passes through the hands of the head of such a family is only $105.08 per annum, and it is spent, in part, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Taxes, rent of land not owned, and farm expenses | $48 80 |
| Clothing (for family of eight persons one year) | 8 84 |
| Repairs to house and barn | 5 88 |
| Tea and sugar | 1 80 |
| Manufactures of iron (including horse-shoes) | 1 25 |
| Salt | 1 20 |
| Kerosene | 88 |
| Soap | 38 |

These statistics of annual consumption were obtained from a careful detailed investigation of the economic condition of sixty-seven typical peasant families, selected from all parts of the province, as fairly representative of a farming population comprising more than 2,000,000 souls—a population about equal to that of the State of Indiana. It is hardly necessary to insist on the dire poverty of a population of 2,000,000 which is able to spend only seven and a third cents a day per capita for shelter, repairs, food, clothing, fuel, and lights. The mere fact speaks for itself. But the extreme destitution of the people in the provinces which were the scene of the recent outbreak may be shown in many other ways.

As a Russian peasant cannot possibly cultivate much land without the aid of a horse, the number of horses in any province—or rather the number of families that have no horse—is a fair index to the economic condition of the population. According to a report recently submitted to the Agricultural Society of Borisoglebsk (province of Tambof), the peasants who have no horse or draught animal of any kind make up twenty per cent. of the population in the province of Voronezh, twenty-two per cent. in Chernigof, twenty-four per cent. in Saratof, twenty-five per cent. in Kursk, and thirty per cent. in Poltava. These are all black-earth agricultural provinces, and have, in the aggregate, a population of 12,480,000. It thus appears that in five provinces only of

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Central Russia there are 3,000,000 people who are so poor that they have not a single horse to help them in agricultural labor. As a result of famines, tax-sales, etc., the number of farm-horses in the central black-earth provinces has decreased progressively since 1868 as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1868 to 1871 | 15 | per cent. decrease |
| 1871 to 1889 | 30 | " " " |
| 1890 to 1895 | 48 | " " " |

Of course a farming population which loses all its horses is practically ruined, and its members must hire themselves out as day-laborers, go into mills and factories, or become a wandering proletariate.

The allotments of land owned by the peasants in many parts of European Russia are so small that it is practically impossible to get a living from them, even with the aid of a horse. While the average size of farms belonging to negroes in the State of Georgia is sixty-three acres, the average area of peasant allotments in the central black-earth provinces of Russia is from six to ten acres, and in thousands of cases is less than five acres. In the province of Ufa, 55,052 peasant farmers have, on an average, only three acres apiece.

Another index to the economic condition of the agricultural population of Russia is its taxpaying power. Between the years 1871 and 1875 the arrears of taxes in the central black-earth provinces did not exceed ten per cent. of the annual assessment. Between 1896 and 1898 they amounted to forty-two per cent., and in 1900 reached one hundred and seventy-seven per cent. Mr. Yablonski, a member of the zemstvo of Saratof, asserted, several years ago, in a discussion of the economic condition of the agricultural population, that the peasants of European Russia owed the Government nearly $200,000,000 for food furnished them in times of famine, in addition to arrears of regular taxes and redemption payments on their lands.

As the natural result of frequently recurring famines, insufficient land, loss of farm animals, and heavy taxation, the peasant farmers of Russia have become so impoverished that in two-thirds of the provinces, and particularly in the central black-earth region which was the scene of the recent disturbances, there is more or less suffering from lack of food. Professor Isaief, of the University of St. Petersburg, a well-known Russian economist, stated eight years ago, in a paper read before the Russian Free Economic Society, that the food consumed by the peasants of European Russia was twenty per cent. below the smallest quantity that would maintain health and strength. Substantially the same statement was made by Mr. Sharapof to the St. Petersburg Society for the Encouragement of Trade and Industry.

If the Russian Government, ten or fifteen years ago, had listened to the warnings of clear-sighted political economists, studied the mass of material collected by the bureaus of statistics, and acted on the suggestions and appeals of the provincial assemblies, it might not now be confronted by a situation so serious and threatening as that presented by the latest news from the central provinces. Instead, however, of taking action for the relief of the class upon which the whole fabric of Church and State rests, the Government turned its attention to the building up of manufactures and the construction of railways, and did not even appoint a commission to consider the needs of the peasant farmers until forced to do so by the widespread crop failure of last year and the unmistakable signs of impending ruin on a most extensive scale in the black-earth provinces. But the appointment of an investigating commission is not the kind of action that Russia needs. The situation has already been exhaustively investigated by the district and provincial assemblies and the bureaus of statistics. In the past thirty years the zemstvos have compiled and published no less than six hundred separate editions (in many volumes each) of reports upon the economic condition of the Russian people. These reports contain detailed information with regard to five million peasant families, comprising twenty-three million souls, in all parts of European Russia, and they ought to be complete enough to furnish a basis for prompt, intelligent, and effective action. The present needs of Russia are general education, freedom of discussion, a lightening of the burden of taxation, and relief from the oppressive bureaucratic guardianship of an army of officials. That these needs

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will be satisfied, however, in the near future, seems extremely improbable. General Vannofski, the Minister of Public Instruction, has resigned because the Czar disapproved his plans for more liberal treatment of the universities and for a reform of the Russian system of education, and Mr. von Pleve, a conservative of the old school, has been appointed to fill the place made vacant by the assassination of the Minister of the Interior. The reactionary policy which has been pursued since the murder of Alexander II. is evidently to be continued; strikes of factory operatives, street demonstrations of students, and revolts of hungry peasants will be put down with a strong hand, and free discussion of public affairs will be prohibited as heretofore. The assassination of two Ministers and the resort to forged proclamations as a means of inciting the peasants to revolt indicate the possibility of a revival of terroristic activity on the part of the extreme revolutionists, but, as the assassination of Alexander II. showed, there is no hope for Russia in such methods. A change in the form of government will inevitably come, but it will be brought about by the enlightenment of the masses and the slow operation of social and economic laws.

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# Two American Writers

In quite different ways each of the two successful and popular writers removed by death last week was peculiarly and distinctively an exponent of American life and character. Bret Harte, who died in England after many years' absence from his own country, showed singular persistency in treating to the very end the one phase of American Western life he had mastered before he began to write for publication. Paul Leicester Ford—the victim of an appalling domestic tragedy, slain by the hand of a brother whose morose temper had been inflamed by misfortune and real or fancied injustice to the point where sanity may perhaps have ceased to exist—came to the writing of fiction from many years of highly specialized work in history and political study, and his best novels were really "humanized history" rather than spontaneous imaginative work. Both men had and will retain honorable place among American fiction-writers, but they represented two different literary generations, and in method and style they were as far apart as the poles.

Some one has said of Bret Harte that he had consistently remained a promising young writer for thirty years. This is extravagant and unjust, but it is true that, after one not altogether satisfactory novel ("Gabriel Conroy"), he limited himself for many years to putting forth a great number of short stories in nearly all of which the California of the "Argonauts" was the subject. But how many and original were the variations played on this general theme! In his latest book (published just before his death, under the exactly descriptive title "Openings in the Old Trail") we have even some of the same characters who first delighted us a generation ago; yet there is nothing repetitious, nothing wearisome. Here as in perhaps twenty other similar collections of tales by Mr. Harte we find a highly perfected art, a clarity of painting that makes men, motives, and social conditions stand out in almost startling distinctness, a sense of atmosphere and local color supreme in their way, a power of describing external nature in which he is surpassed by few of his contemporaries. The California that Bret Harte knew he once thus described:

> It was a land of perfect freedom, limited only by the instinct and the habit of law which prevailed in the mass. All its forms were original, rude, and picturesque. Woman was almost unknown, and enjoyed the high estimation of a rarity. The chivalry natural to manhood invested her with ideal value when respect could supplement it, and with exceptional value even when it could not. Strong passions brought quick climaxes, all the better and worse forces of manhood being in unbridled play. To me it was like a strange, ever-varying panorama, so novel that it was difficult to grasp comprehensively. In fact, it was not till years afterward that the great mass of primary impressions on my mind became sufficiently clarified for literary use.

That Mr. Harte could draw on this stored-up mass of impressions for twenty years, most of the time six thousand miles from the scene of his plots, and never weary his reader or fail to find new situations and new opportunities for humor, pathos, and analysis, is really a high tribute to his talent. It is true that in later years he eschewed the riotously and

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broadly comic fun of his early poems, like the "Heathen Chinee," which, despite the fact that he called it "trash," made his name a household word. It is also true that of late he rarely struck so fine a note of human sympathy as that of "The Luck of Roaring Camp." Yet, all in all, the sustained evenness of his literary product was extraordinary. Of his best work the London "Spectator" truly said: "He forgets all other literature, and sees and is possessed solely by the life which he portrays."

In judging of Mr. Ford's place in literature one should not allow his serious historical work to be obscured by the extraordinary sale attained by his popular novel of the Revolution—a book of marked defects in art and construction, but abounding in vigorous life and infused with a generous desire to do justice to both sides in the Revolutionary struggle, to show that coarseness and cruelty and injustice always appear in bad men, when opportunity offers, whether they are Whigs or Tories. This same spirit is found in Mr. Ford's "The Honorable Peter Stirling," in which the leading character is a political "boss" who is using doubtful methods to help the people and forward sound public policy. The same idea of fairness—that the faults as well as the virtues of popular heroes should be known, and that we shall love them none the less if we know their blemishes—pervades his biographies of Franklin and Washington. Mr. Ford had a passion for historic truth, and it was characteristic that his first-published biography should have the title "The True George Washington." Apart from his novels and his biographies, Mr. Ford did a great deal of investigation of original sources of history, writing of monographs, editing special editions of political writers (notably an edition of the works of Thomas Jefferson), and a large amount of historiography and bibliography of great use to other scholars. He was brought up in an atmosphere of books and of history, for his father's famous library contained the best collection of Americana in the world, and numbered 150,000 books and manuscripts. He was an indefatigable worker; his physical deformity seemed only to throw into relief his mental activity. His was a brilliant, vivacious, and many-sided intellect.

# The Answer of the Cross

Why is suffering—crushing, agonizing, hopeless—allowed in God's world? Why does it fall, in numberless cases, on those who clearly do not deserve it? Why are some of the purest lives born into its shadow, and passed in pain? What useful end has ever been discovered for the most and worst of human anguish? Why is this inexplicable, inexorable burden laid by an all-powerful God on the weak shoulders of man?

These questions will not down. The more the love of God is preached, and his fatherhood, the more insistent they become. They are not asked by the skeptic or the mocker alone, but by those who believe, and by those who would believe if they could. Evolution cannot answer them, any more than original sin could. Though Christian Science denies the very existence of suffering, it cannot remove the awful fixed fact of human pain. What does such a fact mean in the creation, if the Creator is all-loving, all-seeing, all-powerful, and if man is the child of God?

There is only one answer—the answer of the Cross. Why we suffer we do not know; but we know that Christ, entering the life of the race, found and accepted this fixed fact of pain, and that God made no exception for him, sinless and obedient as he was. Christ deserved joy; he received and accepted agony instead. His title to human brotherhood is that he was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. He was no ascetic; he did not seek pain; his agony in the garden shows how he recoiled from it. But it was given to Christ, nevertheless, to understand every depth of human sorrow—poverty, homelessness, defeat, loneliness, utter disappointment, physical pain, weariness of spirit, the shock of disloyalty and betrayal, an agonizing and shameful death. When any one of us can parallel the sufferings of Christ, we may feel, indeed, an impulse to murmur against the love of God. But—it is Christ himself, out of his agony, who has proclaimed to the world that God is love. It was upon the cross that he called upon God as his "Father." Gathering all the spears of human sorrow into his own bosom, he conquered for all those who follow him an entrance into

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eternal victory and eternal joy, there to be with him.

The rebellious personal question, "Why must I suffer?" is answered by the patience of the suffering Christ. The sad impersonal question, "Why must the innocent suffer?" is answered by the unshaken faith of the betrayed and crucified Christ in the purposes and love of the Father. The answer of the Cross is a mysterious answer. But any man who takes it into his heart finds full satisfaction and new strength in it. "I, if I be lifted up, shall draw all men unto me." From the lifted cross, out of the brotherhood of suffering, the Man of Sorrows, the Son of God, draws those who sorrow to himself, and to that Eternal Love which shall some day make the reason of all agonies plain to each soul that trusts and endures.

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## Southern Education Again

The deepest and most important movements of a period are sometimes only dimly reflected in politics. They often lie so far below the political side of National life that legislation cannot be invoked either to retard or to give them impetus; and so it often happens that, in the turmoil and prominence of purely political agitations, the greater movements are overlooked.

There are many questions now before the American people which are of high importance; but it is doubtful if there is any movement now going on in this country which is as deep-going or as likely to affect the future so permanently as the educational revival in the South which has borne fruit in the Educational Conference recently reported in these columns. The South itself is just awakening to the magnitude of that movement, just beginning to realize what it signifies in the life of the section. The North has hardly as yet taken account of it, although, so far as Northern men understand the situation, they are quick to recognize its importance and equally quick to sympathize with and aid it. It is in no sense a sectional movement; it is in the deepest sense a National movement: this is one of the features which give it prime importance. Among all the forces which, since the war, have tended to knit together the North and the South, none in the long run is likely to effect so much as the combination of the two sections in pursuit of these great ends by what Dr. Bushnell called the expulsive power of a great affection, driving out all that divides and putting in its place something that fundamentally unites.

The Outlook has already reported the organization and the history of the Educational Conferences, of which five have now been held. It has given an account of the organization of the two Boards, the Southern Eductional Board and the General Educational Board, working together with entire harmony of purpose and forming two efficient agencies to reach the same end, the awakening of the South to the need of popular education and securing provision for that education.

The General Educational Board has already been put in possession of a fund of not less than a million dollars, which it is not to use as an endowment, but to spend slowly or rapidly in small or great sums, according to its judgment; a statement which shows the confidence of the men behind it that they can have all the money they need for the purposes they have in view. Those purposes are to conduct a campaign of education for free schools for all the people by using all kinds of instrumentalities—the press, pamphlets, the magazines, public meetings, and correspondence—to spread through the South the facts with regard to the educational situation and to awaken interest in it; to secure full information through the activity of a Bureau of Information, of which President Dabney, of the University of Tennessee, is in charge. The Southern Educational Board will survey the situation and conduct the campaign, and the General Educational Board will spend the money, the two Boards being two hands for the same brain.

This great work is based on the recognition of three facts: First, that it has been a great mistake to confine the educational interest of Northern people to the negro. The negro has sorely needed, and will need for many decades to come, all the aid that can be given towards his education; but there could be no more fatal blunder than to educate the negro children and leave the white children in

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the same community without educational privileges. This is precisely what has happened in many parts of the South. The negro has had chances which have been denied his white brother. No tragedy connected with the war has been greater than the denial of education to a great class of young men and young women who belong to educated families, but upon whom the poverty consequent upon the war imposed its heaviest penalty in the lack of educational opportunities. Second, any large educational movement, or the application of any general educational policy in the South, must be worked out in a large measure by Southern men. One of the saddest results of the war was the separation of the two sections in sympathy and in activity and the attempt of the North to solve Southern problems without sympathetic study of them and without the aid of Southern people. If, during the reconstruction period, statesmanship instead of partisan politics had had its way, this blunder would never have been made. The Southerner has a keen sense of justice; what he needs most of all is not agreement with his view, but sympathy and the attempt to understand his conditions; to look at his problems, not with a purely critical and certainly not in an antagonistic spirit, but from the standpoint of brotherly comprehension.

Lastly, the new movement recognizes the fact that the supreme need of the time in the South is to open the door of the school-house to the entire population. The South has suffered grievously, by reason of its poverty, from illiteracy. It is the illiterate South that is the seat of old-time prejudices, the source of those disorders that most sorely offend the conscience of the Nation; it is this illiteracy which this movement proposes to attack and remove.

In order to effect this a simple, comprehensive plan has been adopted: first, to secure adequate information in regard to the situation; second, to carry that information home to the entire South, and so to awaken Southern sentiment; and, third, to use money generously and in such sums as are necessary wherever money can be used to advantage. The policy which is to govern the General Board in using money is indicated by what it has already done. North Carolina is one of the leading States in this new movement; it is the State in which the need is greatest; a State in which public opinion has been difficult to arouse, but which is now forging ahead. The first gift of the National Board was one of $4,000 to the public schools in Guilford County, and that gift was made contingent upon the raising of an equal sum by the citizens of the vicinity. To that appeal not only did the county respond, but the movement spread into other communities. The second gift of money, already reported, was for the establishment of scholarships in the State Normal School at Athens, Ga., and there again part of the gift was made conditional. The subscription on the part of the Board of $4,500 to complete the Winnie Davis Memorial Hall was an act which will interpret more clearly than any formal declaration the spirit of the Board towards the Southern people.

In all parts of the South the response to the appeal of the new movement has been characteristically generous, and promises to become universal. Not since the war has there been such enthusiasm for a common cause throughout the Southern States; and never in the history of the section has there been a nobler movement of unity. The movement has been wisely interpreted. The money is not offered as a gift of charity; it is offered in discharge of a debt, as an expression of brotherly feeling. Of the $140,000,000 paid annually in pensions to Union soldiers the South contributes $50,000,000, a fact which Dr. Albert Shaw recently emphasized as removing any possible aspect of charity from any gift of money, however large, which the North can send to meet Southern needs. Having enfranchised the negro and compelled his education, the North has owed it to the South to aid in providing that education; and now the North owes it to the South to share its abundant prosperity with a section which, however mistaken in its point of view, made one of the most heroic defenses in history, and was swept by the destructive wave of war more disastrously than any other country in the long record of disasters.

The new movement is a real movement of reconstruction. General Armstrong once described the short-sighted partisan

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policy of the so-called Reconstruction period as "a bridge of wood over a river of fire;" the new educational policy is relaying the foundations of National unity, National intelligence, National security.

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# The Spectator

The Spectator, beholding imminent

"Those four sad months wherein is mute
That one mysterious letter that has power
To call the oyster from the vasty deep,"

turned his thoughts of late to the inscrutable wherefore of that alphabetic impotence. Tradition has it that when the R forsakes the months, virtue goes out of the oyster. Yet the Spectator remembers many a surreptitious August stew, full-savored, seasoned with the salt of stolen delicacies, served on cool nights at a certain hospitable cottage on a certain serf-swept shore. For the virtue of those martyred oysters the Spectator is ready to vouch. But for the virtue of those who filched them untimely from their summer slumber on the beds he has not a word to say. Surely, if they are to be harried without mercy for eight months out of the twelve, it is only decent to leave the oyster colonies in peace during the other four.

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The Spectator is convinced that the oyster's vacation is at best ill-timed. Plainly, in appointing his season of ostracism, man has consulted his own rather than molluscan interests, the fitness of weather and menu rather than the real welfare of the oyster-beds. Were that, as we hypocritically assert, our sole concern, we should indulge in oysters in the warmish days of April and May, and deny ourselves in the early fall. (It is of no use to inquire what the Spectator does about this; he leaves the concerns of the table entirely to Mrs. Spectator.) Those first crisp nights of September, which fairly woo the oyster to the chafing-dish—these are the times when tender oysterlings should be hardening their shells against the rude shocks of dredges to come. To turn the ruthless oysterman loose among them, while yet the spring brood are so weak of armor, is sheer inhumanity to molluscs, sheer waste of innocent oyster life. Nor is this all. Our easy abstinence in spring is worse than useless; it works positive harm. For it robs the beds of their legitimate spring cleaning, which clears away the tangled seaweed and hydroids and boring sponges, making ready a clean home for the little strangers when they come. That misguided spring rest is responsible for the death by suffocation in slime of thousands of little oysters just setting out on their sedentary lives. So much for the reliability of the R.

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It may seem strange that the Spectator should be thus hand-in-glove with the oyster, thus versed in deep-sea lore. The Spectator hastens to explain that he is not himself in their confidence. But he knows a man who is. A year or so ago an ostraculturist of the Spectator's acquaintance invited him to run down to "the shore" and look over his deep-water farm. The Spectator accepted. It was July, and seed-time at the oyster plantation. The surface of the shallow inlet to whose banks the Spectator was led was dotted with little boats, the boatmen busily employed in flirting shovelfuls of something broadcast over the water. The Spectator inquired what they were sowing. For answer the planter stepped up to a boat just putting off, and came back with a handful of empty oyster-shells. Scenting a hoax, the Spectator raised his brows. But no, the planter was perfectly serious; he was sowing empty shells. The Spectator remarked that this seemed a curious sort of farming; rather like preparing the ground and trusting to an all-kind providence for the seed. How, pray, was the scattering of bushels of dead shell to produce a crop of living oysters?

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"Cast your shell upon the waters," said the oyster-farmer contentedly, "and it shall return to you laden with spat. You see I'm just round the corner from an old-established oyster-bed. At spawning-time these waters simply swarm with little swimming oysters. All I have to do is to provide nice clean shell building-sites and they will settle on them in myriads. That's the whole trick of oyster-farming—clean sites. Your oyster is a fastidious little beast. He has to be; it's his salvation. Why, look here," The planter held

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out a purplish, crinkled shell, covered over with the minutest of minute white specks. He said the specks were young oysters, and, while appearances were dead against him, the Spectator believed him. "Now then," he went on, "what chance has an animate dot like that if he happens to build on a slimy old shell? The merest film of ooze is enough to engulf him. And as ooze gathers swiftly on the ancestral beds, I am rescuing from a premature grave unnumbered hosts of little oysters. That is," he added, less confidently, "if I get a set. It will be a fine crop four years from now if the starfish and the poachers don't harvest it for me."

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The Spectator was fired with a sudden ambition to become an oyster-farmer. It seemed just the sort of farming he should like—no plowing, no weeding, no irrigation, no worry about droughts, and only one harvesting in four years. Surely an ideal occupation! He confided his thoughts to his friend. The ostraculturist smiled. "Do you suppose," he said, pityingly, "that this crop looks after itself? Four years from now, if I went away and left this plantation to its own devices, if I got any crop at all it would be a lot of spindling, miserable 'coon oysters,' not worth marketing. No; this plantation wants continual dredging over to keep it clean, and constant tangling for starfish. Two years from now this whole crop ought to be taken up, the bottom cleaned, the oyster-clumps knocked to pieces, so as to give individuals elbow-room, and the whole resown to grow to their full size. Oh, it's no sinecure, this business of oyster-farming!"

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The ostraculturist's interest in oysters is scientific as well as commercial. He took the Spectator into his little marine laboratory and showed him some milky water which, he said, had millions of oysters' eggs in it, a starfish caught in the act of pulling open an oyster's shell to devour the inmate, a rubber boot and a ship's lantern crusted thick with tiny oysters, and all the other oddities of his little collection. He also poured into the Spectator's willing ears much praise of the humble oyster. When he spoke of the economic value of oysters, the Spectator supposed he meant dollars and cents. But, dear me! it was nothing so commonplace. It seems the oyster is a priceless link in one of Nature's chains of economies—a veritable "house-that-Jack-built." The Spectator was duly instructed. Rivers and brooks and creeks, said this amateur scientist, perpetually filch from the farmer's meadow-lands loam worth its weight in gold. Most of it is drowned in the salt sea, where, so far as man is concerned, it is hopelessly wasted. But Nature has her own intricate plan for giving it back to him. Upon that stolen soil of rich black ooze she raises a vast crop of her own—a floating harvest of microscopic plants. The inorganic puts on organism; dead loam is miraculously converted into living vegetable cells. On these invisible harvests hosts of tiny creatures batten, to become food for larger animals, who in turn become food for all-consuming Man. But greatest of all devourers of the microscopic green stuff is the oyster. It is, indeed, the chief of his diet. He is therefore accounted chief of all the economists of the sea.

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The Spectator has met with more than one advocate of the foodless breakfast. Indeed, the device has been recommended to him as cheap and filling at the price. But the emptiness of this latest fad of the diet-mad falls into insignificance beside the aching vacuity of the *invisible* breakfast. And that, the ostraculturist asserts, is the oyster's lifelong régime. Not only breakfast but dinner and supper are of the same abstract material—or should one say immaterial? Nor is this all. The oyster's dream-meal lasts for twenty-four hours of every day, and three hundred and sixty-five days of every year. The Spectator shed tears of sympathy. Think of it! Glued to a rock in the black ooze of a river-mouth year in, year out, taking pleasureless what comes to you, powerless to go in search of delicate game, robbed of the keen zest of the hunter, condemned eternally to strain countless gallons of unprofitable sea-water for a chance atom of microscopic food! And all that man—the tyrant of the whole earth—may have his own gain. The Spectator is aghast at the patient heroism of the oyster.

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# Negro Disfranchisement in Louisiana

By Paul L. Haworth

IN February, 1898, there assembled in Tulane Hall, New Orleans, a Constitutional Convention whose main object was to frame new suffrage requirements that would legally or quasi-legally eliminate the negro from politics, and thus obviate the necessity of a continued use of "shot-gun tactics" to accomplish that end. Owing to the fact that the Convention wished to disfranchise the blacks alone, but was prevented by the Fifteenth Amendment from doing this by discriminations based directly on color, the system finally adopted is a complicated one. Under its provisions an applicant for registration must show that he can read and write, or that he is the bona-fide owner of $300 worth of taxable property within the State: provided, however (and these are the famous "naturalization" and "grandfather" clauses), that "no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any date prior thereto, entitled to vote under the Constitution or statutes of any State of the United States wherein he then resided, and no son or grandson of any such person not less than twenty-one years of age at the adoption of this Constitution, and no person of foreign birth who was naturalized prior to the first day of January, 1898, shall be denied the right to register and vote in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational or property qualification prescribed by this Constitution: provided he shall apply for registration and shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this article prior to September 1, 1898, and that no person shall be entitled to register under this section after said date."

From the point of view of its originators the system has proved very successful. The "naturalization" and "grandfather" clauses furnish loopholes for practically all the poor and illiterate whites; while since in none but a very few States were negroes entitled to vote on January 1, 1867, they let in practically none of the poor and illiterate of that race. Consequently, though the system has not excluded all negroes from the polls, it has reduced the number of such voters to a very low figure, as a comparison of the following figures will show.

On January 1, 1897, the total number of registered voters throughout the State (under Act 123 of 1880) was as follows (figures incomplete):

| | |
|---|---|
| Whites | 164,088 |
| Negroes | 130,344 |
| Literate whites | 133,608 |
| Whites who made their X mark | 28,371 |
| Literate negroes | 33,803 |
| Negroes who made their X mark | 94,498 |

The registration for the election of 1900 under the Constitution of 1898 was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whites | 125,437 |
| Negroes | 5,320 |
| Registration under "grandfather" and "naturalization" clauses | 29,189 |
| Whites coming in under educational qualification | 86,157 |
| Whites coming in under property qualification | 10,793 |
| Negroes coming in under educational qualification | 4,327 |
| Negroes coming in under property qualification | 916 |

Among other things, these figures reveal also the fact that neither all the blacks nor all the whites who are qualified to do so have registered under the present laws. Even of those registered very far from all take the trouble to cast their ballots. In the last Presidential election the total vote was but 67,479—for McKinley 14,554, for Bryan 52,925—about one-half the registration, or one-fourth the total number of males of voting age. This indifference is largely owing to the fact that the present system leaves the Republican party not the slightest hope of succeeding in anything. Consequently the negroes, who are almost all Republicans, feel that it is useless to vote; while the whites, who are almost all Democrats, feel that it is unnecessary. "What is the use of voting when we can't have the slightest effect on the result?" Many negroes qualified to register have said in substance to the writer: "We should only gain the ill will of the whites and run the risk of bad treatment."

Whether or not there is a great deal of partiality in administering the educational



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provision is difficult to determine. In the course of an extended investigation I found that nearly every negro claims that there is much of it—that registration officers have one educational standard for the negro and another for the white. I have been told of many cases of well-educated colored men being refused the right to register on the ground that they did not come up to the proper standard. A particular case is that of the vice-principal of one of the largest colored schools in New Orleans. This man, a graduate of Straight University and a lieutenant in the Spanish-American War, was rejected; and though he finally succeeded in registering, he did so only after considerable difficulty. It is claimed, however, that negroes who are Democrats have no trouble in registering. "Give them the wink that you'll vote the Democratic ticket, and they'll let you in all right enough," a bright negro one day said to me. On the other hand, most whites contend that no partiality is shown towards either race. Occasionally, however, one is met with who in a burst of confidence will tell you that although at present, with a total colored registration of but 5,320, there exists no need for unfairness, yet, were the necessity to arise, many registration officers would doubtless have two standards.

A personal experience will perhaps be suggestive in connection with this question of partiality. Having one day entered the New Orleans registration office in order to study the workings of the system, I at length fell into a discussion with the head deputy and a number of other men who happened to be in the room on the advisability of allowing negroes a share in the government. At first the discussion was a very commonplace one, and nothing was said by the deputy to lead one to believe that he would be otherwise than fair. Nevertheless, I felt that he was not giving me his real opinions; so, having discovered from much previous experience that the average Southerner rarely expresses himself freely on the suffrage question to a Northerner except when caught off his guard or when he is angry, I decided to set a trap for the deputy.

Accordingly, I proceeded to take advanced ground in favor of the negroes, and soon succeeded in drawing him out even beyond my utmost expectations, for, springing to his feet with a wild light in his eyes, he waved his arms frantically in the air and burst out with many oaths; he said:

"I was a member of the White Camelia in '74, and I've shot the damned rascals by the dozens! If I had my way, not one of the black scoundrels should come near the polls. . . ." And so on *ad infinitum*.

From that time forward I was inclined to regard stories told me by negroes of unfairness in registration offices with much less suspicion.

The feeling of the two races toward the present suffrage system is a subject of considerable interest. In my investigations I found that unquestionably the great majority of whites favor it. Their only regret is that it does not exclude all negroes. The words of President Kruttschnitt in summing up the work of the Convention that adopted it represented the prevailing white opinion at that time, and still represents it. Said he, referring to the restrictions imposed by the Fifteenth Amendment: "We have not been free; we have not drafted the exact Constitution we should like to have drafted; otherwise we should have inscribed in it, if I know the popular sentiment of the State, universal white manhood suffrage, and the exclusion from the suffrage of every man with a trace of African blood in his veins."

The truth is, the old feeling that the negro was expressly created by the Almighty to be servant to the white man is still strong in Louisiana, particularly in the country districts; and the ordinary Southerner regards with extreme disfavor any attempt of the colored man to attain equality, either social or political. "The nigger's all right in his place; when he tries to get out of it, hit him on the head, and next time he'll come in with his hat off," said a city official to me one day. Such is the attitude of the class of whites who are usually in the saddle; and this class, needless to say, are strong advocates of disfranchisement.

A more liberal view is taken by a comparatively small body of more progressive whites. While believing that the present system does much good by disfranchising a great deal of ignorance, they recognize

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the injustice of the "grandfather" and "naturalization" clauses, and regret that the requirements are not fair to both races. A portion of the speech of a Democratic member—they were all Democrats but one—of the Constitutional Convention, in explaining his vote on the suffrage article, is in point in this connection. Though voting in the affirmative, for the reason that the "measure, imperfect and defective though it is, will, in my opinion, bring about a vast improvement over existing conditions," he declared that he desired "to go on record as opposed to section 5 [the "grandfather" and "naturalization" section] and in favor of a straight educational or property qualification and a poll tax, to go into effect immediately; believing . . . that nine-tenths of those [white men] who would be disfranchised are utterly unfit for and therefore unworthy of the inestimable right of suffrage."

By no means all the whites who recognize the injustice of the system are so outspoken; for sentiments such as those given above are very far from popular with the general public. In this connection I recall with considerable amusement the caution displayed by a professor of history and political science in one of the universities of the State. In a talk I had with him it was easy for me to see that he believed the system unfair, yet I was unable to pin him down and get him to say so directly.

The great mass of the negroes regard the subject with comparative indifference. Accustomed, before the present system was adopted, to being deprived of his ballot by fraud or intimidation, the ordinary negro cares little that the fact of his disfranchisement is incorporated into the statute-books. "I'd done passed up votin' long befoh," he says; "so it's nothin' to me nohow."

Among the more intelligent a different spirit is shown. Most of these agree that restrictions on the franchise are desirable—that the amount of ignorance in the State (Louisiana is the second most illiterate State in the Union) is such that the interests of good government demand that certain classes be excluded from the polls; but they denounce the present system as the unjust outcome of unreasoning race prejudice, and they insist that an impartially administered educational qualification, or a property qualification, or the two taken as alternatives, would meet every legitimate need. In sustaining their contention they point to the unquestionable fact that the Italians and other poor and illiterate whites who come in under the "naturalization" and "grandfather" clauses are fully as low as, and in many cases even lower than, the corresponding class of negroes.

Whatever else may be his judgment on the Louisiana suffrage system, no one can deny that, were Congress to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, the State—with a registration in 1900 of but 130,757 out of an adult male population of 325,943—would lose a very large part of her representation in the Lower House of Congress.

Needless to say, the whites of the State are almost to a man opposed to such a reduction. Most negroes, however, would be glad to see the Amendment enforced. Their reason for desiring such enforcement is that they dread still further reaction against their rights, and feel that interference by the Federal Government in the suffrage question would have a salutary deterrent effect.

In this connection I wish to quote the opinion of a member of the faculty of one of the negro universities in Louisiana. The man in question is a graduate of Vermont University, of the Yale Divinity School, has studied in Germany, and in addition possesses a thorough knowledge of race conditions in Louisiana, as well as an unusual sanity of view; consequently his words carry considerable weight. Said he to me:

"The outlook for the negro in this State is the worst I have known it for years. Encouraged by their success in the matter of the suffrage, negro-haters hope to make a successful assault on some of the negro's other rights. Already in the public schools of New Orleans they have succeeded in arranging matters so that no instruction is given negro children beyond the fifth grade. Such being the state of affairs, we earnestly believe that if the Federal Government would only say, 'Thus far shalt thou go and no farther,' it would have a happy effect."

Unquestionably there is some ground for apprehension on the part of the negroes. The Southern white man claims to understand the negro better than any

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one else does, and to a certain extent his claim is well founded; unfortunately, however, he understands him too much as a mere animal rather than as a man with latent capabilities to be developed. The result is that the position of the negro to-day is undoubtedly a hard one. On the plantations of Louisiana, with their "pluck-me stores" and other devices for leaving him a little poorer at the end of the year than he was at the beginning, he is still in a state of peonage but little better than slavery. The few poor rights that he does enjoy have all been granted as a result of outside pressure, and now that that pressure is removed there exists the danger that some of these rights may be lost. "At last the negro is going to be put into his place," is the exulting cry of many Southerners. That there may be still further reaction is not improbable. That such reaction will be permanent, however, is impossible. The negro problem is one which must be solved, and the only way to solve it is to make the negro—and also his white brother—a man. This can never be done by taking away his rights.

# The Study of Forestry in the United States

By W. H. Wetmore

THE practice of forestry in this country, while still experimental, has passed decidedly into the hopeful stage. It has but recently emerged from the condition of a fad. Then enthusiasts, having traveled and noted its splendid results upon the continent of Europe, for years dreamed and agitated for its application at home in the place of our wasteful methods of lumbering. Now it has become a policy of management of our Federal reservations; is being applied on some of the great estates owned by individuals and clubs for hunting parks and places of recreation; and, finally, and what lends added force to its spread and promise of definite commercial advantage, is the fact that it is seriously appealing to owners of forest properties whose sole interest is the business consideration of profitable permanent revenue.

This means a demand for trained foresters at a living wage. A few years ago a student who took up the study of art did so as an enthusiast, with little hope of employment in the present; with perhaps the expectation of being first in the field when the good work began, but, from the practical standpoint, bent on a fool's errand unless helped out by a private income, or unless he combined with a taste for his profession the more lucrative pursuit of the landscape gardener.

In considering the present opportunities for the employment of the trained forester, Dr. B. E. Fernow, Director of the New York State College of Forestry, states, in his testimony before the United States Industrial Commission in Forestry Matters in 1901:

> The Federal Government, preparing for a management of the 40,000,000 acres of forest reservations, will, no doubt, absorb a considerable contingent of technically trained men. Some of the States besides New York are developing forestry policies which contemplate State Forest Reservations under technical management, and when the value of men trained in forestry becomes appreciated by logging and lumber firms, openings will be found in that direction, and also as managers of large estates, including forest properties. There will also probably be other colleges of forestry instituted, calling for a teaching force.

Dr. Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, writes as to the "Opening for Foresters" in an official circular bearing date of January 15, 1902:

> The best management of the national forest reserves will require the service of many trained men. The Bureau of Forestry, in the preparation of working plans for private, State, and Federal forest lands, in forest investigations, and in tree-planting, is at present unable to find a sufficient number of suitably prepared foresters to supply its needs. The lack of foresters to care for the forest interests of several States is already making itself sharply felt. An increasing number of foresters will be required by private forest owners, as the great holders of timber lands come to realize more generally that conservative lumbering pays better than the methods

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now employed. The Forestry Bureau of the Philippines offers what is in some ways an unrivaled opportunity to trained men.

We have here the testimony of the first trained forester to obtain a National distinction, and that of the first American-born citizen to adopt forestry as his profession, as to the demand for trained youth to take up the work which is now gathering the impetus of a great economic movement.

It is doubtful whether the actual practice of the profession will ever yield fat financial results; except in rare cases, the lot of the highly educated professional man is more often than not one of small pecuniary returns along lines of healthy and congenial activities. To a man of robust health and a keen relish for an outdoor life, with incidental shooting and fishing, the practice of forestry should have a fascination. It certainly should have for Americans at least the charm of novelty, and is not likely for the present to be overcrowded. Just now the top of the ladder is temptingly near the prospective student, if he has the necessary patience in acquiring a thorough technical instruction, is satisfied with modest pay, and is possessed of the administrative ability which the business side of his profession calls for. His activities will be productive to himself of much health and happiness, to the community at large of great and lasting benefits.

There are at present in actual operation in the United States three special schools for instruction in forestry, viz.: The New York State College of Forestry, established by the people of the State of New York in 1898 as a school of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., Dr. B. E. Fernow, Director; the Yale Forest School of Yale University at New Haven, Professor Henry S. Graves, Director, established in 1900; and the Biltmore Forest School, conducted on the estate of George W. Vanderbilt, at Biltmore, N. C., Dr. C. A. Schenck, Director. The University of Michigan is reported to be about to establish such a course. The Agricultural Colleges of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Iowa, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia have offered courses varying from a brief series of lectures to two full terms' work. Nine touch upon forestry incidentally in connection with instruction in botany and horticulture, viz., the Agricultural Colleges of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Colorado, Oklahoma, Indiana, and Maine. The courses in these schools are general rather than technical and professional, and aim at general instruction in the influence of forests on climate and water-flow and of forest geography, with more specific training in identification of trees and in propagation and planting.

The New York State College of Forestry has its academic headquarters at Ithaca, N. Y., with a forest laboratory of 30,000 acres near Tupper Lake in the Adirondack woods, on which is being conducted one of the most interesting (in its practical bearings) of experiments in systematic forestry. The curriculum of this school is modeled rather upon the plan of that followed in our schools of engineering and other technical branches. Admission to registration as a student is based upon the passing of a satisfactory elementary examination, and is not conditioned upon the holding of an academic degree or its equivalent. The course for the degree of Forest Engineer (F. E.) is a four years' one, and is quite paralleled in its details with that pursued in other strictly undergraduate branches. For students not candidates for a degree special courses are offered of varying length, and students with previous advanced academic education are accepted in advanced standing in the school.

The first two years of the course are taken up with fundamental and preparatory instruction, which is furnished by the faculty of the University; the last two with forestry branches under professors of the College of Forestry. The entire time of the students in their first two years is devoted to class-room and laboratory work at Ithaca. In the spring term of the last two years the students go with the professors to the college forest, and are instructed in practical work, timber estimating, forest survey, forest measuring, etc., all strictly field work of the craft, combined with lectures on fish and game preservation.

The Yale Forest School, with head-

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quarters at New Haven, offers advantages along similar lines of professional instruction. The course is for two years, and leads to the degree of Master of Forestry (M.F.), and candidates for degree are received and registered, who hold a bachelor's degree from collegiate institutions of high standing, or who have had a training which, in the judgment of the college authorities, is an equivalent.

The course there differs from that of the College at Ithaca in being advanced beyond the elementary work of the first two years of the course at the latter school. At the Yale Forest School the first year's work contains nearly all the preliminary work of its course, varied by forest excursions. The second year is taken up with advanced technical work and true field work in Pennsylvania, the Adirondacks, and the White Mountains.

Connected with the Yale Forest School is a summer school located on the estate of Mr. James W. Pinchat, near Milford, Pike County, Pa. Its purpose is to provide instruction in forestry for those who do not wish to take, or who are not ready for, the more advanced technical courses at regular forest schools. It offers an excellent opportunity for college students who are contemplating the study of the profession to devote part of their summer vacation. It will open July 1, 1902, and continue for eight weeks. The summer school is open to women.

The Biltmore Forest School offers a course of twelve consecutive months, but does not lead to a degree. The course embraces theoretical exposition and practical instruction in the art on Mr. Vanderbilt's great estate, comprising 110,000 acres near Asheville, N. C. This was probably the first private estate in the country to welcome the practice of forestry principles.

The students of the Biltmore School are to be given this year a three months' tour through the European forests, beginning April 1, the purpose of the tour being to show the student the conditions which make German forestry possible, and at the same time the results obtained by such forestry.

In addition to the advantages enumerated, the United States Bureau of Forestry at Washington offers, as a preparatory course for study in the schools, the position of "Student Assistant." To quote from a circular describing Dr. Pinchat's school already mentioned:

"It has been created in order to afford young men who are thinking seriously of making forestry their profession, or who have already taken up its study, an opportunity to become familiar with the methods of this Bureau in the field and in the office."

Usually student assistants are appointed for the field season only, and while so employed are paid $25 per month, with payment for living expenses and for local travel. Work as a student assistant does not mean that it is a stepping-stone to higher places in employ of the Bureau, but is part of a useful training in the art. It is either considered as preparatory to higher instruction or as valuable supplemental summer work.

While it is probably the best policy of instruction for the student of forestry in America to gain his first touch with the work among conditions in which he will have to hew out his career, advantage should be taken of every opportunity for observation of systems of forest management across the water. Dr. Pinchat writes: "Although European forest methods can seldom be adopted without modification in this country, they have been rich in suggestion in the application of practical forestry to American forests."

Since instruction in forestry in American colleges goes no further back than 1898, the data at hand as to the results of the extended practical activities of those who have pursued entire or partial courses is not at hand. At the New York State College reports are encouraging. The only graduate of 1900 found employment with the New York State Forest Commission; of the four "special" students of that year, who took only one year of forestry studies, three were employed by the Federal Bureau and one took a position with a lumber firm in Michigan. In 1901, of the six graduates, six special students, and two seniors who then left the College, four found employment in the United States Department of Agriculture, one in the United States General Land Office, three in the Philippine Bureau, two in State institutions, and four in private forestry work. In all, nineteen men instructed in the College since its founda-

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tion had found a prompt living opportunity to practice their profession.

The first men to graduate from the Yale Forest School will go out this summer. As yet, unless there are special students not reported, there seems to be no record of their practical activity.

Dr. Schenk, of the Biltmore Forest School, makes no itemized report of the work being done by the men who have taken the School's course, but states that they are being employed by the Federal Government, the Dominion Government, by State Governments, in the Philippines, and by private parties.

At the New York State College the registration during the year 1898–9 was four; in 1899–1900, seventeen; in 1900–1901, twenty-six; and in 1901–1902, forty. The handbook of the Yale College School shows a registration of second-year students of ten and of first-year students of twenty-one. These figures indicate the growing estimation of the value of the art as a profession for young men. The trained forester may look at the beginning to a remuneration of from $50 to $125 per month. It is quite likely that for some time yet to come his services will be most greatly in demand from National and State Governmental sources. The interest of private enterprises, however, is sufficiently alert now to make promising openings outside of these channels.

# The Play and the Gallery

By Elizabeth McCracken

[Reprinted from the "Atlantic Monthly" for April]

[The Outlook has many times taken the ground that the drama is not merely a legitimate form of art, but that it may be made, under proper direction, a means of instruction and moral education. Not only is this true, but we think that it is clear that many theater managers mistake the taste of limited and *blasé* classes for the taste of the public at large. The following article presents these truths concerning the theater in so readable, entertaining, and at the same time so striking a form, that we have made special arrangements with Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers of the "Atlantic Monthly," for its reproduction in The Outlook.—THE EDITORS.]

THE significance of the play to the audience is a subject upon which students of the acted drama invariably hold opinions—opinions most bewilderingly various. One point in common, at least, they all admit—the perennial attraction of the play.

"The people go to the theater," they grant easily enough: "they go nowhere else more willingly; they go nowhere else in greater numbers. But why do they go? What do they get, or not get, from the play?"

It is an insistent question; and it has provoked hundreds of speculative and involved answers, solemn, humorous, and exasperated. It is an alluring question, too, for it may well have an almost limitless number of replies—very nearly as many, indeed, as there are plays and audiences, and individuals in audiences. The difficulty with these replies is that they are ordinarily made, not by the audience, but by the questioners themselves. The people of the audience in the majority are, to use an expressive Scotch word, too canny to reply, if they could or would. Usually they neither can nor will; they are too well informed as to the complexities of dramatic art and stage technicalities, and too knowing, and too busy trying to find out why the other people go to the play. Even the less learned and less knowing are yet too self-conscious to be other than cautious when they approach the subject. They seem to feel under the necessity of having some occult interest in seeing the play.

One afternoon, in Boston, at a most hilarious matinée performance of "The Pride of Jennico," the extreme excitement of a girl—a sophomore, as she presently told me, of Radcliffe College—actually alarmed me. She wept copiously, she laughed most wildly, she shuddered, and she applauded Mr. Hackett, whenever he appeared or disappeared, with an exaggerated but delightful fervor. Between the acts she dried her eyes, and talked to me, though I was a stranger to her, about plays—or, more accurately, players. "Did you ever see such eyes as Julia Mar-

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lowe's?" she asked me. "I adore Julia Marlowe, anyway, don't you?" "At Barbara Frietchie," she added, without waiting for any replies, she had "cried quarts." She "positively worshiped Sothern," she declared; but she had not seen his Hamlet, because she knew that she "couldn't possibly live through a play in which he had to die." She mentioned Mr. Hackett, too. She was "wild to see him off the stage," she said, though she knew that if ever she did she should "fall over in a faint."

"You must find the theater very interesting," was the one remark with which I interrupted her monologues.

"Oh *yes*," she said fervently, "I *do*, and especially since I have begun to read psychology."

That sophomore undoubtedly does find the theater interesting; but could Professor James himself discover any connection between what she finds in it of most evident interest and her study of psychology? With all her confidences, she still was canny when it came to the delicate point. She possibly does not know just why she goes to the play; she may actually believe that her motive has something to do with the study of psychology. At any rate, even she had her reserves, confiding as she was.

The people in the audience who have not these reserves are the people in the gallery, the people who come from the city tenements to what are graphically known as the "rush seats." They have not begun to read psychology, and they are not in the least self-conscious. They may be canny; but they are not too canny to know why they go to the play, and, more delightful still, they are not too canny to tell it all to a sympathetic listener.

It has been my happy fortune to be regarded in this light by some of the people who see the play from the gallery; and in the course of many conversations they have told me why they have gone to the theater, and what they have taken from the theater. Few things could be more charmingly simple than their relations to that least simple of all the arts, the acted play.

In the first place, they have gone to the theater, and they go to the theater, to see the play; not to see the players, nor to see how they play the play, nor why they possibly play it thus, nor why they do not play it in some other way ("in any conceivable other way," as I overheard a critic murmur, at a recent Shakespearean revival), nor what the author of the play meant, nor what he did not mean, nor what he should have meant. They may see all these things; they frequently do see several of them; but they go to the theater to see the play. It is interesting to remember that in Shakespeare's time the entire audience went to see the play.

Shortly after my experience with the sophomore to whom "The Pride of Jennico" had been interesting from a psychological standpoint, I said, for an experiment, to a young girl of about the sophomore's age, who frequently goes to the unreserved gallery of the theater, "Why do you go to the theater?"

"Why, to see the play!" she said, in surprise.

This girl lives in one of the city tenements. I met her, as I have met other members of the audience in the gallery, at a college settlement. Through the college settlement and various charitable organizations, as well as through other means, I had gained some knowledge of the lives of the people in the city tenements, and of a few of the influences brought to bear upon them. It was not, however, until some of the people were very friendly with me that I found that, among their influences, none had been greater and more vital than the influence of the stage, of the acted play.

My own love for the acted drama is somewhat great; and I found, in visiting the women in many of the city tenements, that an involuntary betrayal of it sometimes melted their reserve, and even their occasional suspicion, as an application of the formal principles of social science would never have done. Their instant response was at times not without humor, but neither was it without significance. The moment they found me irresistibly sympathetic with a fondness for seeing acted plays, they regarded me no longer as an alien, who might be expected to give unsolicited advice on all subjects and to ask inconvenient questions on most, but as a kindred spirit. They seemed to feel that a person who could echo a wish that Miss Ellen Terry would

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come to America "a little oftener" was privileged to give advice about keeping the back yard in order, and might even safely be trusted to take the children and have them vaccinated.

It has given me much delight to find that some of the people whom I have met in various tenements have thus strongly—as Mr. William Winter says most of us have in some measure—the dramatic perception. It has been to me so beautiful to have in common with them an interest in things so lovely as the drama and dramatic art. I meet it in new acquaintances among them with keen pleasure; and they, when they happen to discover that I too like to go to see plays, seem always to feel "a kind of joy to hear of it." They know how very much one can like it, for they themselves like it so well and it means so much to them.

They go from their tenements to see plays: they see, and they feel, and they think, and they effectually remember. They are influenced; they are made greater or less; and, simple as the influence may be, its result is surely felt by their associates and their surroundings.

They go not once, but often—as often as they can buy tickets of admission to the galleries. The majority of them work throughout the day, and they go to the gallery in the evening. So much does the experience mean to them that many times they save for their suppers portions of the lunches brought in the morning to the shops and factories in which they work; and thus, enabled to go directly from their work to the theater, they gain another hour in which to await the opening of the doors leading to the gallery.

Once I remonstrated at some length with a young woman who made a habit of this unhygienic saving of time. "It will make you ill," I warned her.

"It gives me a better chance for a front seat," she responded, with the effect of presenting a complete justification of even a greater sacrifice of physical well-being than is represented by a supper made up of a banana and half a cheese sandwich.

Through this same young woman I found the first instance of many instances that I have found of the good given by the theater through the gallery to the tenements.

Learning one day that she was ill, I went to her home to see her. It happened to be in the autumn of 1898. Mr. Richard Mansfield had been announced in a new play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," by M. Edmond Rostand. By the merest chance I had with me a new copy of the English version of the play, to be used by Mr. Mansfield, and it was in my hand as I went into the room. The room lacked much to make it even approximately comfortable. The face of the sick girl was drawn and tired until she saw that book. Then an eager light came into it; she held out her hand.

"Oh, Mansfield's big new play!" she exclaimed. "I can hardly wait to see him in it! How kind you are to bring it to me!"

I was more than a little surprised; I had not supposed that she ever had heard of Mr. Mansfield or of Cyrano de Bergerac; but I was interested. I had not brought the book for the girl, but I gladly left it for her. In the usual fashion I had brought some flowers for the tenement room, but she scarcely mentioned the flowers; instead she asked me in how many plays I had seen Mr. Mansfield, and exactly what I thought of him in each of them.

She saw the play of "Cyrano de Bergerac" on its first night; and I too saw it on its first night, urged thereto by the girl. "What did you think of it?" I inquired, when she called at the settlement the next night to ask me what I thought of it.

"Well," said she, "I think all the trouble came because they all cared so much about looks. Cyrano cared about looks, and Roxane cared about looks, and Christian cared about looks. Of course Cyrano's carin' made the most trouble, because he cared the most."

This was interesting in the extreme: it was a true critical appreciation of the play, and the appreciation of a playgoer who was ignorant of any canons of dramatic criticism; who was unaided by any authority of critic; who had no theory, and felt no necessity of having any theory, as to the drama and dramatic art; to whom, indeed, the words themselves were without meaning. She merely and simply had seen the play, and had seen it truly. This alone was interesting, but the girl continued: "Of course I've heard that looks don't count much, and that feelin' they do makes trouble. I never thought much about it; but now

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I've seen it, I don't believe I'll ever forget it."

Nor was this all. Many months later I saw again the influence of that play for what Mr. Sothern has called "noble living." A little girl, living in a tenement in the same neighborhood, burned her face very se.erely with fireworks. When I went to see her, I found with her the girl who considered a front seat in the gallery of more importance than food. The child who was burned was in great distress because some one had suggested that her face would be left disfigured. I hopefully expressed a contrary opinion; but the girl who had seen "Cyrano de Bergerac" from the gallery said, with a conviction that quieted the child: "Well, it won't matter—much—if it is, dear. Looks ain't what count. It's what we *do* that counts."

Several weeks later I met the child, entirely recovered, on the street. "My face ain't scarred!" she cried. "I'm glad," she continued—"but"—after a pause she added, "if it had er been, it wouldn't er mattered—much. It's what we *do* matters, not looks."

The influence was simple in its trend, but it was potent; and in the city tenements the new measure of values it created has a deep meaning. Simple as it was, what was the meaning of M. Rostand's and Mr. Mansfield's art in the play of "Cyrano de Bergerac" but just exactly that "it's what we *do* that counts, not looks"? I had seen the play of "Cyrano de Bergerac" twice, and had read it twice as many times, and had read pages of critical appreciation of it; but I confessed to myself that its real import was most suggested to me, after all, by the girl who merely had seen it once from the gallery. I never see her without recollecting that "it's what we *do* that counts, not looks."

One day I went to call upon a woman whose life had been very hard, whom circumstances might well have made more hard. She lived in one of the least model of tenements, and I had difficulty in groping my way through the dim hall and up the dark stairs. The woman received me in a room from which great poverty had not taken all cheer, and silently, stolidly waited until I should open the conversation. I had been warned that she would expect me "to do rather most of the talking." Very much at a loss for a topic, I glanced around the room. On a small shelf in one corner I saw a picture, cut from a magazine, of Miss Ellen Terry as Portia. Supposing it to be purely decorative, I said, partly for the sake of breaking the silence, which was threatening to be protracted, "That is a beautiful picture."

"Yes, but it ain't as beautiful as *she* was," said the woman, unexpectedly.

"Have you seen her?" I exclaimed, in amazement. It seemed scarcely possible.

"Yes," said the woman, "once I saw her. I saw 'The Merchant of Venice,' and she was in it. She was Portia."

"She certainly was!" I found myself agreeing, not without fervor.

The woman succumbed. She moved her chair nearer and prepared to tell me all about it. As she told me, she warmed more and more to her subject; she gave me no further opportunity to do any of the talking at all.

"I didn't care much for Shylock," she said, reflectively, "but he wasn't a person you would want to care much 'bout; but," and her eyes lighted and she indicated the picture of Miss Terry, "she was lovely. It's a long time since I saw her, but I've never forgot the things she said 'bout havin' mercy, and how she looked when she said 'em. People ain't always had mercy for me; and when I've wanted to pay 'em back for it or be mean to anybody, I jes' remember her and what she said 'bout havin' mercy—and I don't want to be mean 'cause of her," she concluded, almost shyly.

Ah, there are happily many of us who have the abiding joy of remembering how lovely Miss Terry is in "The Merchant of Venice," and the things she says about having mercy, and how she looks when she says them; but it is doubtful if there be quite as many who remember further, because of her, to "render the deeds of mercy."

During three years that followed I was fortunate enough to find opportunities to make this woman's life less hard; but very recently some one laughingly told me that she had heard me designated fondly by my friend simply as "the lady who knew to say right off by heart all them

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things in the play I saw 'bout havin' mercy, and gave me the book with 'em in."

One day another woman in the same neighborhood, who had seen the book—which its owner still prizes and exhibits—met me with the inquiry, "Did you ever see a play named Othello?"

I told her that I had seen a play named "Othello."

"Can you get the book of it to read?"

"I have it," I said to her. "Would you like to read it? I shall be glad to lend it to you. Have you seen the play?"

"Yes," said the woman, "and I'd love to read it. I saw it a long time ago. I rushed to it, to the gallery. The man that was Othello said what he said in Eye-talian. Did Othello when you saw it? I couldn't tell what he said, 'cause it *was* in Eye-talian, but I could see what he was like: he believed everything he heard. I see lots like that. Rememberin' how *he* ended has kept me from believin' lots *I* hear."

Even the man who "said what he said in Eye-talian" has not had this influence upon all who remember what his Othello was like—if he were like anything or any one—and how he ended.

The woman came to the settlement to return the book. "It seems so real, to read it," she commented.

"Did it seem as real to see it played?" I asked.

"It seemed realer," she said, meditatively, "'specially Othello."

Who can say more than that it did—especially Othello? The woman who spoke was unconscious that she was making a plea for the theater; a plea to the stage and to the others of the audience—a plea to them for larger opportunities to come under the influence of the stage. She was unconscious, too, that she was increasing the weight of responsibility as to the character of that influence.

That the influence has been of harm I have found to be quite as definitely true as that it has, in the lives of these three women, been of good.

A young woman in the tenements, whom I have known for more than three years, went to see one of the recently produced plays of which Nell Gwynn is the heroine. She was interested in history, and when she learned that Nell of old Drury had actually lived, she went to the Public Library and inquired into the circumstances of her life. She came one night, after she had seen the play, to discuss it with me. She is as fond of discussing plays as of seeing them.

"Nell Gwynn wasn't a good woman, was she?" she began.

It seemed wisest to express a doubt; but I reminded her of the period in English history to which Nell Gwynn belonged.

"Did the other people think her good then?" the girl persisted.

"No," I replied, "they scarcely did."

"But in the play she seems better than them; she gets along best."

This was too true to attack very strongly, though I made some effort to explain.

"But even if she did get along best then, and wasn't good, if people thought her bad then, what makes them think her good now?" the girl said, in reply to my attempt at enlightenment.

"But they do not."

"The people who made the play do," insisted my companion, "and everybody goes to see it and seems to think she is all right."

From this point of view I could not move her, though I went the length of risking the hypothesis that the authors of the Nell Gwynn plays had created a fictitious heroine in Nell Gwynn's historic place and given her the real heroine's name. The girl had read too many historic novels, and she took plays too seriously, to be impressed by this theory, which from a mere historic standpoint strongly suggested itself. I had seen three Nell Gwynn plays, written by three respective authors, and the dénouement of each one had been, to express it very mildly indeed, historically unexpected. The theory was well grounded, but it did not help the girl. Her conception of the standard of good and evil held by the majority, and by the gifted who make plays, had been lowered, and lowered through the theater.

It is probable that these plays were meant to give, and to most of their audiences gave, the merest amusement. This is more than possible; but, however it may be forgotten, it still is somewhat

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relentlessly true that the stage is a power, that the theater is an influence.

A boy, almost grown to manhood, living in the tenements, went at times to the gallery to see a play. I had known this boy also for several years, and realized that to an unusual degree his future rested upon the relative strengths of the influences which might be brought to bear upon him. With misgivings I listened, therefore, when he said one evening: "I saw a play the other night named 'The Gay Lord Quex.' The people in it are a bad lot, but they get out all right. The worst is the best, and they gets out best."

"But in real life it is different," I replied to his inference.

"Maybe it is," said the boy, "maybe it ain't. There's no tellin'." This doubt he still holds. It is a dangerous doubt, and in the tenement district especially dangerous.

That the boy saw the play aright I thought probable. He saw in the same year Mr. E. H. Sothern's Hamlet, having previously read the tragedy; and of the production he said, "I liked it; but Hamlet was kinder in the play than in the book." This same kindness in Mr. Sothern's Hamlet was the subject of chief praise and chief blame from his ablest critics, some of whom insisted also that Hamlet is less kind in the book than in Mr. Sothern's playing. If the boy saw thus truly Mr. Sothern's exquisitely fine conception of Hamlet, it is more than probable that he saw as truly "The Gay Lord Quex."

It is remarkable how truly the people who form the audience in the gallery see the play. They have in most cases none of the lights with the help of which even most devoted students of the acted drama still find themselves insufficiently lighted, but they do so unerringly see.

One girl whom I know is especially clear and definite in her views of plays. She went one night to see Miss Maude Adams in "The Little Minister." "No," she said, decisively, "I didn't get any enjoyment out of it. Lady Babbie had a kind of a taking way with her, but she was so childish!" Most of us got so much enjoyment out of "The Little Minister," and did we not get it because Lady Babbie had *such* a "taking way with her, and was so childish"?

This same girl went to see "Ben-Hur." She had been very eager to see the play, but she found it almost too disappointing for words.

"What was the trouble with it?" I asked, sympathetically.

"Well," she sighed, "the scenery was grand, and the clothes were grand, and the chariot race was grand; but when I go to the theater I like to see acting."

There are others of us who, when we go to the theater, like to see acting! The particular play that this girl wanted I could not discover until she saw "'Way Down East," and explained quaintly that she liked it "because it touched the heart."

"'Way Down East" touched her heart as truly as "The Sunken Bell" touched the imagination of another girl whom I met. I was sitting in the shelter of the settlement doorway one summer evening, telling fairy tales to some of the neighborhood children; and she came in search of her little sister just as the last story reached its climax. Urged by the little sister, she sat on the steps to wait until the story should be ended.

"Go on," the children said to me, impatient of the interruption. "You were where the lovely fairy came, dancing in the moonlight—"

"Yes," I continued, "she came; and she was *very* lovely. Her hair was spun of long, bright sunbeams, and she had a beautiful dress made of a soft red cloud"—

The older girl laid her hand on my arm. "Why," she said, eagerly, "she must have looked just like Rautendelein! Oh, *did* you see her, too?"

She waited until the story was finished, and then she plied me with questions. When she found that I "too" had seen the beautiful production of "The Sunken Bell," given with Mr. E. H. Sothern as Heinrich, and Miss Virginia Harned as the lovely, elusive Rautendelein, her delight was charming to see. She had so much to say about it all, but especially about Rautendelein. Rautendelein had been to her, as Mr. Clapp said the entire production was to all of us who saw it, "a comfort and a joy." She worked in a factory, but not even months of long, monotonous days had dimmed her memory of the "elfin creature."

"She was like a fairy come true," she

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said. "Sometimes, when I get tired, it rests me just to remember her, with her fairy ways and looks."

Rautendelein was so actual to her that I longed to ask her the questions that so many of us have asked ourselves about the significance of Hauptmann's "dear enigma," but I did not. It seemed better to leave to her untouched the vision that Miss Harned had given her of the "sweet fantasy" with fairy ways and looks, whom it rested her to remember when she was tired.

An older woman whom I know told me one day that she "loved the theater, but hadn't had a chance to go for nine years." I promptly invited her to go to a matinée with me on her next holiday. Since then we have seen several plays together. One of them was a delicate comedy, and it did not interest her; another was a finely constructed tragedy, and it tired her; another was a most thrilling melodrama, and it seized and held her attention.

It was given by the stock company of the Castle Square Theater in Boston; and the person in the play who appealed especially to my companion was the heroine, who, in the exciting course of the play, loses her reason through her grief at the unforgiving rage of the hero, and when, just before the final curtain, he relents, regains it. The absurd part was played in a manner surprisingly not absurd, and by a very young actress, Miss Eva Taylor. Realizing, doubtless, that if she must play so preposterous a rôle at all, her only hope lay in playing it seriously, she actually compelled even the humorously inclined in the audience to take at least her motive as seriously, and moved the others to tears for herself and hisses for the hero.

My companion was obviously affected. She was also unusually silent. When I met her, several days later, she immediately spoke of the melodrama. "I felt bad," she said, "to see you take it so calm, 'cause I knew you cared 'bout people's sorrows, and that poor girl had such a hard time! But I see now that it would er been better if *she* had taken it calm, too, 'stead er gettin' so excited an' losin' her mind."

"It would have been rather more sensible," I agreed.

"Yes, wouldn't it?" she said. "It's better to take things calm. I never see it so plain till I see that play, and I'll remember it."

To learn the value of self-control from a melodrama, and that melodrama, of all others, "The Duel of Hearts," was so diverting that I often smiled at the mere memory of it.

Then, one day, some time after, two of the little children of the woman who had seen the melodrama fell ill, one of them quite beyond hope of recovery. When I went to see her, she was, even in her great trouble, quiet. It was an unusual, an unexpected mark of strength, and before I left her I could not forbear saying: "Not every one has your courage. You are even braver than I had hoped you could be, and you know how brave that is."

"Don't you remember," she said, "when we saw that play, an' talked 'bout how much better it is to take things calm? I never thought I'd have anything like this to take, when I made up my mind to take things calm, but I'm tryin'."

It was inexpressibly pathetic. It was the most touching, and in many ways the most lovely, to me, of all the various meanings which the people of the tenements have told me they have found in plays. By the merest chance we saw the melodrama. By another chance the rôle of the impossible heroine was played by a young and naïvely sincere woman, whose mere sincerity redeemed its grotesqueness. Whatever else it lacked, it was sincere; and it not only affected for the moment the woman of the tenement, but in her great need it kept still the force of the appeal it had made to her.

One of my particular friends in the tenements is a Polish girl, who, even when so slightly acquainted with the English language that she was unable to follow the lines of the play, went often to the gallery. She had seen Mr. Edwin Booth's Hamlet, and Mr. Richard Mansfield's Richard III., and Miss Ada Rehan as Katherine the Shrew, and Madame Modjeska as Lady Macbeth, and Sir Henry Irving as Shylock with Miss Ellen Terry as Portia, and Miss Julia Marlowe in many parts.

Miss Marlowe's acting has been her greatest delight; and when first I met

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her, it was her favorite and almost her only topic of conversation. She had, and she still has, a great deal to say about Miss Marlowe—quite as much as the psychological sophomore—and she says it freely and frequently; but she never yet has mentioned Miss Marlowe's eyes to me, nor has she ever said that she adored her. Very often, though, she says, "I like it, I like it much, to see Julia Marlowe act."

When this girl heard that she might have most of Miss Marlowe's plays to read, her pleasure was exceedingly great. She worked all day in a shop, but at night she read "As You Like It" and "Romeo and Juliet," and made lists of words and phrases that puzzled her, and brought them to me and sent them to me for interpretation. Had she been urged to study Shakespeare, she doubtless would have refused; but the joy of reading Miss Marlowe's plays caused her, not only to surmount the difficulties of reading, but to commit to memory some of the lines, and to ask for information regarding their author and "his other books."

She afterward read "Hamlet" and "The Merchant of Venice," and had long arguments with me as to Hamlet's madness, and the strict legality of Portia's reasoning and triumph in the trial scene. She took these discussions so seriously that my belief in Hamlet's madness—a belief contrary to her own—gave her much anxiety, and at intervals she would confront me with proofs against it in the shape of lines from the play. Even when she ceased to combat it in this way it distressed her. Not very long ago I met her. I had not seen her for more than a month, and she had much to say.

"Before Julia Marlowe, she comes, you will lend me 'When Knighthood Wass in Flower'?" she presently said.

"I certainly shall," I promised.

"And Hamlet, do you yet think him, he wass mad?" she next anxiously inquired.

She wrote "appreciations" of several Shakespearean characters. I suggested to her that she write next a sketch of Shakespeare's life, and explained to her how to go about finding her material at the Public Library. One evening, about a week later, she came to the settlement. I was busy with a club meeting, but she said so earnestly that she absolutely must see me that some one came for me, saying in explanation that the girl was evidently in some dire need.

"Your mother isn't worse?" I asked. Her mother had been ill.

"No," she replied, "she iss better. But in a book at the Library it did say that a man named Bacon, he did write Shakespeare's plays! Did he?"

She became so imbued with Shakespeare that she involuntarily fell into his lines and used his words. Hearing me express a wish one day that better care might be taken of a tenement near the settlement, to which wish I added, "It *should* be done," she said, "Oh, yes, and it *would* be 'if to do were ass eas-sy ass to know what were goot to do.'"

On another occasion, when I was spending an evening at her home, she filled a small glass with a wine brewed by her mother, and, turning to me, said, with the greatest dignity and impressiveness, "I carouse to thy fortune, my friend." Several weeks earlier I had explained to her that the words of the Queen in Hamlet, "The queen carouses to thy fortune, Hamlet," were of themselves a good wish, and the act of itself a tribute.

She went to see Miss Marlowe as the Countess Valeska with eager anticipation, for she knew that the play dealt with Poland, her own native and beloved country.

"What did you think of it?" I asked, about as eagerly, when next we met.

The girl's reply gave evidence of a minutely true view of the production. She was very thoughtful as she answered: "I did like it; but Valeska wass a Polish woman, and Julia Marlowe iss an American woman. I wish Modjeska, *she* would play it. An American woman—America is so different—how can *she* know how feels a Polish woman?" She was so loth to find a deficiency in Miss Marlowe's acting that she found it instead in her environment.

"But Juliet," I said, for the purposes of argumentation chiefly, "was an Italian woman, you know; and you thought Miss Marlowe knew how she felt."

"Ah," said the girl, "Juliet, she wass just a woman; but Valeska, she wass a Polish woman!"

Even allowing for the Polish girl's pride of race, who shall say otherwise or

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more truly than that Juliet was just a woman, and Valeska, peculiarly, a Polish woman?

She saw "The Pride of Jennico" before I had seen it. "The princess and the man," she reported, "they did behave like children; but all the people in the theater, they did like it much." This was comprehensive, but was it not true? Is it not this youthful behavior that constitutes the essence of the romantic drama, and its particular and unfailing charm for "the people in the theater"?

My Polish friend had a companion who went to the gallery to see plays. She came to the settlement to meet me, because her friend had mentioned to her my interest in the stage and had lent her my books of plays.

She was a serious, thoughtful girl, and through closer acquaintance with her I found a most unique evidence of the power of the theater, and the responsibility of the stage to those who come within reach of its influence.

"Do you believe in seeing immoral plays when great actors and actresses act them?" the girl asked, one evening when we were reading aloud "She Stoops to Conquer," and had drifted from the one play to plays in general.

It was a large question, and I hesitated. "I believe in seeing nothing that, for any reason, the person seeing it finds unwholesome to see," I replied finally, and vaguely.

"But you don't know *what* you are going to see when you go to the theater," the girl said. There was a certain grim humor in this too true observation, but she made it in all seriousness.

"When you are there, you very soon find that out," I said by way of reply, "and you are not compelled to remain, you know, if you find that you prefer not."

She did not for many weeks return to the discussion of the subject. Shortly after it she went to see a dramatization of "Quo Vadis?" and the strong impression left by the play, and her subsequent absorption in reading and discussing the book, left us no time for more abstract conversations.

"I'll always remember that play!" she exclaimed. "Lygia was so noble; she stood up for her principles and wasn't afraid. I'll always think of her when I have to stand up for mine."

By this time I had grown accustomed to definite instances of the influence of the stage in the tenement. This instance did not surprise me; it was not unexpected. My amazement came, however, some weeks later.

"I went to a play last night," began the girl, one evening at the settlement. "I went to 'Zaza'—"

"You did?" I interrupted, recalling our discussion.

"Yes," continued the girl, "but I didn't stay."

"You didn't?"

"No, I didn't stay," she went on. "I hadn't been there long before I remembered what you said about going away from what was unwholesome; and then I remembered how Lygia stood up for what was right and wasn't afraid, and how good Lygia was, and so I came home."

Of the vital meaning of the stage to the simplest of its audience I had been certain. It was of much interest to find that meaning so real that a moral development produced by one acted play had made it impossible for the person in whom it had taken place to see another acted play. To the relative artistic values of the two plays the question is not directed. The influence was, and the influence must invariably be, the influence of the message of the art.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis gives as a reason for writing his studies of the New York tenements his belief that "every man's experience ought to be worth something to the community from which he drew it, no matter what that experience may be, so long as it was gleaned along the line of some decent, honest work." It is with the hope that they may be not only of interest, but perhaps also of use, to others who are interested in the stage and in the tenements, that these few of many instances of the influence of the theater upon the people who go to its gallery from the tenements are given.

To me and to my work in the tenements they meant very much. Through them I was enabled to substitute volumes of Shakespeare, of Sheridan, of Goldsmith, of Rostand, of Washington Irving (the last was lent to a boy who had seen Mr. Joseph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle), and of too many other masters of literature for present mention, for sensational

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papers and worse than sensational books. The value of the substitutions is evident, and the value of the acted play is more evident.

The influence of the theater had been, through the gallery, a force, a real force for good and for evil. When it had been for good, it had been very good; and chiefly it had been, it would seem, for good. At its beginning the acted play was meant to be a power for good. It was given, as it is given, with a seriousness of purpose which was, and is, the secret of its power. It may be—with all its failures, it to-day is—a power for good. Wherever else it may glance aside, certain it is that the people of the gallery abundantly receive it, and through it affect social and moral standards in the tenements.

# Studies in Poetry and Romance[1]

IT is quite likely that the title "History of American Verse," which its editor has given to the late Mr. Onderdonk's thoroughly useful volume, may seem to some readers an ambitious one. The volume is rather a sketch than a history, suggestive in its criticisms rather than exhaustive in its record. "Had Mr. Onderdonk lived to superintend the book's publication," says Mr. William Holmes Onderdonk in his brief preface, "he would doubtless have revised and extended his notices of certain poets whom he briefly mentions in his concluding chapter." It is quite likely also that he would have systematized the entire work, so that certain apparent inadequacies of proportional representation would have been less noticeable. The space given to a few writers of the middle half of the nineteenth century might well have been reduced, and a number of omissions might properly enough have been supplied. In a "History of American Verse" it is strange, for example, to find no mention made of James Matthews Légare, Mirabeau Lamar, James Barron Hope, Alexander Meek, or Edward R. Sill; and to find Irwin Russell and Joel Chandler Harris dismissed with the mere mention of their names as "pioneers in a now well-worn field." But if the book is not a complete history, it is none the less a welcome contribution to our critical literature; and the fact that its later chapters may be read as a series of appreciations rather than as a complete and exhaustive survey adds to the usefulness of the book. The bulk of the later American poetry is still too close to the present to be fairly judged, as Mr. Onderdonk himself admits, so that appreciation of its qualities is more helpful, as well as more attainable, than final judgments upon its relative place in the literature of the world. Of these appreciations, the best, to our thinking, are of Whittier, of Walt Whitman, of Bryant, and of Longfellow. Especially with Whittier, as a poet of sympathy, and with Whitman, as a priest of the soul, is Mr. Onderdonk in fullest accord. It would be difficult to find a saner or intenser study of these two poets than here given. Of the longer treatments those of especial interest are the account of the influence of the spirit of nationality on the earlier American verse, and the account of the growth and vigor of nature-expression in the later poetry. Our Puritan ancestors came to this land to work out for themselves a religious problem, and their early poetry has little in it but the note of struggle, of gloom, of terror, or of hopeless woe. "The muse that inspired Michael Wigglesworth was typical of all New England," says Mr. Onderdonk, and he sketches the picture graphically. Perhaps he does not bring out the value of this early storm-and-stress period to the later production. Poetry is the goddess of harmony, and utters few oracles in days of discord; but it is true, as was said by the prophet of old, that "out of the eater comes forth meat, and out of the strong sweetness." The fruitage of this winter of gloom was the song-time of the later spring season.

The other account of interest is that of

[1] *History of American Verse (1610-1897)*. By James L. Onderdonk. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.
*The Musical Basis of Verse*. A Scientific Study of the Principles of Poetic Composition. By J. P. Dabney. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.
*A History of English Romanticism in the Nineteenth Century*. By Henry A. Beers, author of "A Suburban Pastoral," "The Ways of Yale," etc. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

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nature-poetry in American verse. "From a goddess," said John Burroughs in one of his essays here quoted, "nature in literature has changed to a rustic nymph, a cloistered nun, a heroine of romance, besides other characters not so definite, till she has at last become a priestess of the soul." This progress in nature-expression—from the "fitting word pictures" of the earlier verse to that nature poetry, ideal and spiritual, which "behind the outward forms discerns the spirit that permeates all, the conscious law that is king of kings"—is sympathetically recorded. Very, Street, and Hayne typify to Mr. Onderdonk the best singers of the earlier day. Of the middle period, when, "though great Pan might be dead, the time had come when a higher music was to be breathed from the woods and waters of America," Bryant is the prophet. And of the later day, when the spiritual interpretation brings to us inspiration from nature's handiwork, Emerson and Whitman are the priests. All this is excellently told in this record, so that one almost hears the singing of the birds and the whisperings of the angels.

The study of American literature is unquestionably growing in importance and interest. Within recent days we have had Professor Richardson's excellent work on American Literature; we have had Moses Coit Tyler's two exhaustive studies, the first covering the literature of the Colonial period, the second that of the Revolutionary era; we have had Professor Barrett Wendell's "Literary History of America;" and have had in addition a worthy host of minor records more or less extended. Into this company we are glad to welcome this story of American poetry, confident that it will receive, as it deserves, a warm reception.

The critic opens the well-printed volume entitled "The Musical Basis of Verse" with pleasurable anticipations, noting its claim to be a scientific study of the principles of poetic construction, and remembering a predecessor in the same line, to whose work modest and fit acknowledgment is made in the well-worded preface. Something over twenty years ago, Sidney Lanier, in his lectures on poetry at Johns Hopkins University, presented a most attractive discussion of the rhythms of English verse, especially in relation to correspondent rhythms in musical expression. This contribution, published in 1880 under the title of "The Science of English Verse," has remained to this day the standard exponent of the musical unities of verse-expression. Lanier was so good a student of the older literature, had so fine a feeling for the literary as well as for the tonal qualities of verse, was so modest in claiming nothing beyond its merits for his theory, was so undogmatic in expression, was so thoroughly a poet by sympathy and habit, and was, moreover, so completely to his finger-tips a skilled musician, that his investigation has since remained a work of healthful stimulus as well as of authority. That now a new student of poetry should take up Lanier's work and develop his theory seemed a promising effort. One is prejudiced in favor of a systematic account of the relation between music and verse if one has read Professor Gummere's fine exposition of the "Beginnings of Poetry," lately reviewed in these columns, and has noted how synchronous these beginnings are with the beginnings of music; and one sympathizes with this author in the statement, put rather too strongly and yet essentially true, that "if we glance down the vistas of history and examine the evidence, we shall perceive one fact, that the two arts of music and poetry have always waxed and waned together." The reader, therefore, will open this book with hope.

In many ways this hope will be justified. As an appreciative survey of the more rhythmic forms of English poetry the book is a pleasant guide and a delightful companion. It does not, to our thinking, sustain its main contention. The treatment is not scientific, but literary; and enthusiastic earnestness often takes the place which should be held by dispassionate, logical statement, It is especially weak in accurate definition. In the preface it is stated that "the principles of verse-technique are, finally, purely a matter of *vibration*." One naturally, therefore, turns to the index to find in what exact technical sense the word "vibration" is here used. He finds, in the first place, that the index is useless from its incompleteness, and, in the second place, that in the book itself the word vibration is used—as on pages 17, 59, 61,

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63, 88, 95, 97, 133, 242—with half a dozen different connotations, irreconcilable with one another, and some of them quite unconsonant with any scientific definition. The reader will, moreover, find himself compelled in reading the book to learn a new language, as on page 47, where the ordinary rising and falling phenomena of verse are forced into "three manners"—"strict," "direct attack," and "free"—rather to his bewilderment than to his enlightenment. He will be saddened, too, to find some of his favorite poems tortured to make a theorist's holiday. Dreadful things, for example, are done on page 41 to the second line of Tennyson's "Sweet and Low," on page 35 to Browning's "Epilogue to Asolando," and on page 214 to Marlowe's "Tamburlaine." From these experiences he may be too discouraged to perceive how well this musical interpretation fits itself if limited to purely lyric verse, and how helpful its exposition may be when one applies it to this one form of art expression.

But we have not space adequately to discuss the underlying theory of this book, nor even to point out how vigorously, and to our mind how unsuccessfully, the most difficult problem of all, accent, has here been attacked. Rather would we direct the attention of the reader to the chapters on "Melody" and on "Metric Forms." In these sketches, with sympathetic appreciation and with apt and plentiful quotations, is given a criticism of certain essentials of expression. The reader may not agree with all the criticisms he will find here and elsewhere—it is certainly startling to be told that "neither Wordsworth, Coleridge, nor Emerson was a metric artist of a high order," and that "Arnold, though artistically much greater, was not really great"—yet he will be sure to find much that is useful in the book as a whole.

It is now two years since Professor Beers, of Yale University, published his important and valuable "History of Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century." Every reader of that work will be glad to welcome its sequel, just issued in a most attractive volume, as agreeable to the reader as it is useful and indispensable to the special student. This volume continues the studies of the romantic writers down well through the middle years of the nineteenth century, and has the same qualities of sympathetic appreciation and picturesque expression which gave to its predecessor enduring interest. If one should call it a series of studies of romantic writers rather than a history of romanticism, no real injustice would be done, despite the title, for it is the objective manifestations of certain phases of romantic expression rather than the nature and potencies of romanticism itself which seem most to interest Professor Beers, and which, at any rate, are most in evidence in this book. He treats of one single phase of romanticism only. The "romantic" is, to him, that which used to be called the "Gothic," as opposed to the "classic"—that which "pertains to the style of the Christian and popular literature of the Middle Ages." Why the mediæval time is chosen for this location of romantic interest is not clear, though obviously the fact that it is the largest period which can be designated by a single term makes it extremely convenient as a gathering region for generalizations. Accepting this designation, a "romantic" writer becomes one who has produced creations which have "sprung from the contact of modern imagination with mediæval beliefs." Now, since the mediæval period covers half of all recorded literary time, the imaginations of most poets and historical novelists have been necessarily more or less in contact with it. Hence we have in the results a most extended field for critical endeavor. In this present book we find among the romanticists a writer of historical fiction such as Scott, a pleasant redactor such as Morris, and an æsthetic pagan such as Swinburne. From such wide-ranging study as this, even if one sometimes forgets his romantic text, there is clearly opportunity for much, and very useful, comparative study.

For this, Professor Beers is exceptionally well equipped, and the volume is, from beginning to end, a fascinating account. Six literary and artistic movements of the nineteenth century are studied somewhat fully. Four of these movements belong to England: one clustering, in Professor Beers's account, about the romances of Walter Scott; the second gaining its force from Coleridge and from Wordsworth; the third made significant through

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Keats, Leigh Hunt, and the Dante revival; and the fourth having its birth in the labors of that remarkable band of workers who called themselves the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood." The two other movements recorded are those of romanticism in France and its still greater expression in Germany. The final chapter tells the story of conflict between classicism and romanticism, its tendencies and results, in the later years of the century. Taken together with the earlier volume, the work gives a broad literary survey, made by a competent critic, adorned with the charm of a gracious style and illuminated with the literary fruitage husbanded in years of reading. We have ourselves been most interested in the study of Coleridge in chapter second, and in that of the ballad-poetry of Walter Scott in the opening essay. But the reader will not be unrewarded wherever he may search. The whole book is full of sound, sane criticism, of happy judgments, and of fortunate phrases. Many a former pupil of Professor Beers will be glad to find in this book the remembered certainty of touch and suggestiveness of expression. And many more will, for the time at least, be glad to become his pupils.

# Two Artist Monks[1]

THE author of "Tuscan Artists" writes simply, directly, and naïvely; her book appeals to children as well as to their elders. It gives a good perspective of the Golden Era of Tuscany, and of the lives of its great illuminators. The author's work is not to establish facts, dates, and dimensions, but to impart that personal touch which Vasari, the first biographer of Tuscan artists, also understood how to give. Perhaps the two most interesting chapters in the volume have to do with the work of two artist monks, one a sensual man, the other a spiritual man, Fra Filippo Lippi and Fra Angelico.

"I am poor brother Lippo by your leave,
Yes, I'm the painter, since you style me so;
For me, I think, I speak as I was taught,
I always see the garden, and God there
a-making man's wife;
The value and significance of flesh
I can't unmake the minute afterwards."

It is always difficult to divorce an artist's personality from his work, and the story of Fra Lippo's personality, despite his monkish vows, is the story of another Don Juan. Age apparently did not interrupt the shameful history of his various "affairs" with the other sex. At fifty years of age, his fame as an artist having reached the nuns of Santa Margherita, they innocently asked him to paint a Madonna for their convent chapel. Lippo consented on condition that a certain lovely novice, Lucrezia Buti, should be his model. As he was then supposed to have abandoned youthful follies, the nuns reluctantly gave their permission; but the painting was hardly completed when Lucrezia eloped with the fascinating Fra Lippo. Mr. Strutt's description of Filippo's life awakens admiration for the artist, repugnance to the man. While Lippo was naturally as indolent as he was sensual, he was often saved from both by some stimulus from his art. Yet even this was not enough to keep him from being a pathetic figure—always falling and taking his own time about getting up again. He may excite his biographer's human as well as æsthetic interest; but the latter interest is greater in Lippo's case, and Mr. Strutt is more readable when he describes the artist than when he describes the man. His comment has peculiar merit; he makes us "see with eyes that have been closed for centuries."

Fra Lippo Lippi was the bridge between the great Masaccio and the graceful Botticelli. During Lippo's early youth, passed in the Carmelite cloister at Florence, he had often gazed upon frescoes recently painted by Masaccio in the Brancacci chapel there, and of epoch-making quality. When Lippo began to paint, they influenced him deeply; but he was most of all influenced by his own irrepressible and generally exquisite fancy. His genius seems that of a flower blooming amidst untoward

[1] *Stories of Tuscan Artists.* By Albenia Wherry. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.
*Fra Lippo Lippi.* By Edward C. Strutt. The Macmillan Co., New York.
*Fra Angelico.* By Langton Douglas. The Macmillan Co., New York.
*Fra Angelico.* By George C. Williamson. The Macmillan Co., New York.
*The Monastery of San Marco.* By G. S. Godkin. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

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surroundings. His painting was rarely religious in tone, however. This lack was recognized by his brother Carmelites; they would have preferred that Lippo should paint Madonnas like those which Fra Angelico had already portrayed. But Lippo must needs work in his own way, and his was a masterful way. (The author of "Tuscan Artists" draws a clever parallel between his frescoes in Prato and Giotto's frescoes at Santa Croce, Florence, the subject in both being the same, namely, the life of Saint John Baptist.) In Lippo's frescoes, as in his panel pictures, there are no startling re-creations, but delicate and delicious expression; the women are fair and graceful, the children sweet and charming. Lippo is the painter of spring almost as patently as was his pupil Botticelli, but hardly more than Botticelli may he be reckoned a religious painter.

A really religious painter, whom many critics would call the most deeply religious painter, was Fra Angelico. Some have called the Frati Angelico and Lippo the first of the Renaissance painters; others regard them as the last of the painters of the Gothic age. The Dominican certainly seems a mediæval man much more than does the Carmelite. Angelico died in 1455, while the much younger Lippo lived until 1469. Angelico's work is infinitely more eloquent than is Lippo's, both in simplicity and in spirituality, qualities which distinguished the art of Gothic age beyond that of any other epoch of history. As regards simplicity and directness there is no mistaking what Dante means when he puts his Judas in the lowest hell, or what Angelico means when he paints his Judas's head encircled by a black halo. As regards spirituality, if the Gothic artists expressed themselves in primitive technique, at least they put soul into their work; how truly we may learn in the Convent of San Marco, Florence, now preserved by the Italian Government as a national monument. In that rather too popular account of San Antonino, Savonarola, Angelico, and Bartolommeo—those four great inmates of San Marco—the convent's latest historian, Mr. Godkin, says, "While other painters may have surpassed Fra Angelico in form and color, it was given to him to paint the soul. He has fitly been called the last ornament of the religious school of Giotto." It is pleasant to think that the Dominican came from the valley of the Mugello—only a few miles from Florence—that delightful district which, a century before, had also been the home of Angelico's great predecessor, Giotto. Indeed, the Dominican might have been called not only the last but the greatest ornament of Giotto's school: all who came between that Gothic master and himself seem rigid realists and wooden in their adherence to traditions.

Even Mr. Strutt admits that, in the opinion of many, Fra Angelico belongs to the Gothic age. This is, of course, specially true of the painter's earlier works, which, as Professor Douglas points out, showed a lack of the style and technique characterizing those of a later period. Of the first period, Mr. Williamson, the monk's latest biographer, says: "His effects are produced in the simplest fashion; his colors are pure and clear; there are but few figures in each scene, and these are very simply grouped;" but he also says, in speaking of what many consider Angelico's masterpiece, "S. Lorenzo Distributing Alms" (Vatican), "The figures are solid and round. They have all the tactile value which is so needful. They stand out in bold expression, grouped with perfect arrangement, and forming wonderful panels, which seem like windows into an actual scene."

Mr. Williamson's book has a special value in disposing of certain delusions concerning Fra Angelico, some of which are traceable to Mrs. Jameson's excellent but not always quite accurate comment: such errors as that Angelico regarded the exhibition of the nude form as a sin; that he did not observe nature; that he never painted a real portrait, and etherealized every face. Indeed, these two biographies of Angelico add to our admiration of him, because they show him to be a larger man both in technique and in quality of vision than has generally been supposed. If the early years of his career were marked by conventional altar-pieces, the middle years were distinguished by small, miniature panel pictures, unmatched in sentiment in any age, and in his later life by noble frescoes to which as yet scant justice has been done. These were the work of a man who, beyond almost any

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other in history, united in the same body two temperaments, popularly supposed to have but little in common, the artistic and the saintly. Until Professor Douglas wrote his book, few realized that Angelico was an artist to his finger-tips, even though his deepest aim was to paint the Gospel story with all the sweetness, serenity, intensity, and fervor which had won for him the name of Beato.

An example of the old style of criticism of Fra Angelico is found in Mr. Godkin's book: "He sought his inspiration in Heaven, and from Heaven he felt it came. When pacing the quiet cloisters, his liquid eyes, in which the fire of genius was softened by the mild light of religion, fixed on the star-lit sky, he would thrill and turn pale with a sudden conception, and before that conception was brought to maturity spent sleepless nights praying and sometimes weeping at the foot of the Cross." Compared with this Mr. Williamson's seems better-balanced interpretation: "Fra Angelico knew that to be a saint was more in the eyes of God than to be an artist, but he never allowed his religious fervor to degenerate into mere piety of a sentimental kind." He never forgot that his pictures, over which he prayed, were to be done with all his skill. This combination is most impressively shown by the majestic frescoes painted at the zenith of the artist's power; both Messrs. Douglas and Williamson lay greater stress on them than has yet been done.

# Greek Vases[1]

CLASSIC art in Greece is really the renaissance of a culture which had bloomed centuries before. It is true that we know of no artists of the first rank during the Mycenæan age, yet, in architecture, fresco and intaglio work was not only masterful but even, as we should say, "modern." In his interesting and helpful book Mr. Huddilston tells us that the Mycenæan age filtered through the Homeric into that of Solon and Peisistratus. We know little about the art-history even of these later ages, since the earliest history of Greek art dates a hundred years and more after the times of Pheidias and Praxiteles. In pottery, however, we now have a more valuable history than any existing in literature.

Turning from Greek art to Greek literature and history, we find that recent excavations have altered many previous notions. We are now learning about the old Greek literature and the old Greek history chiefly from the exhumed vases. If no other evidence of the popularity of the Iliad and the Odyssey, for instance, in the earlier centuries were at hand, the vases would not leave us in doubt. Indeed, especially concerning the important place Achilles held as a hero with the ancient Greeks, no more substantial proof can be brought forward than the vase-paintings still extant; and we have recovered but a fraction of those produced. Indeed, for the study of the whole epic cycle the evidence of the vases is often far more impressive than is that of the literature itself.

As to history, pre-eminently important evidence has always been acknowledged to lie in the archæological remains; now, however, the most valuable part of these remains is represented by the vases. They show us that Mycenæan civilization spread over a wider area than has previously been supposed. Mr. Huddilston points out that the extent of this civilization was not confined to the district bounded by Argos, Tiryns, and Mycenæ; he assures us that it was introduced to Attica, Bœotia, the Ægean Islands, Asia Minor, North Africa, Sicily, and that part of the Italian mainland known as Magna Græcia.

The study of vases, therefore, is now general, not only by classical students, but also by all interested in the ancient civilizations of Greece. Mr. Huddilston's volume is hardly so much an introduction to the study of Greek vases as it is an argument in favor of that study. Hence, to the advanced student in archæology, who needs no such argument, the book's value will lie largely in the author's exhaustive bibliography. To the general

[1] *Lessons from Greek Pottery*. By John Homer Huddilston, A.B. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¼ in. 144 pages. $1.25.

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reader, however, the volume should be of signal worth. He will gain a welcome technical instruction from the author's examination of the various classes into which Greek vases may be divided, beginning with the Trojan and the Mycenæan. In Greece's very early ages, therefore, centuries before the earliest date which we are able to name in Greek history, pottery assumed a wide range. The scenes painted on the vases reflect the lives of painters and of their contemporaries, and are thus of great pertinence in our reconstruction of old civilizations.

# Books of the Week

*This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."*

**Abroad with the Jimmies.** By Lillian Bell. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. 5×7¾ in. 303 pages.

In places this account of the doings of a party of Americans abroad is lively and amusing; in other places it is too aggressively free and easy and makes one wish that the author would not wave the flag of national superiority quite so vigorously. Interviews with Nordau and Tolstoï are included, but not much of real value is added to the world's knowledge of the two men.

**American Literature.** By Julian W. Abernethy, Ph.D. Maynard, Merrill & Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 510 pages. $1 10.

**At the Back of Beyond.** By Jane Barlow. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 358 pages. $1.50.

Miss Barlow may always be depended upon to infuse into her sketches of Irish life accuracy of knowledge, warm human sympathy, and vivid portraiture of individual characters. The tales that make up this book are no exception. One of the best, "The White Kerchief," originally appeared in The Outlook.

**Autobiography of Sir Walter Besant.** Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5½×8½ in. 294 pages. $2.40, net.

No one who has been at all interested in Besant as novelist, literary essayist, historian of London, archæologist, social student, or promoter of philanthropic effort, should leave this volume unread. It is true that in its latter chapters it is meager and evidently unfinished, and that in particular it leaves much to be wished for in its account of Sir Walter's methods of writing and literary life; but, as a whole, it gives unconsciously so modest and gracious a picture of a man who touched life and literature at many points, it describes with such easy art and vivid pictorial quality so many places, scenes, and people of a generation ago, that it both entertains and informs. Besant's boyhood at Portsea, his career at Cambridge, his travels on the Continent, his early life in London, his long walks over England, his experiences as a teacher in Mauritius, his work as secretary of the Palestine Exploration Society, his partnership in novel-writing with James Rice, his services in founding the Society of Authors, the impetus which he gave to the founding of the People's Palace, his hatred of ecclesiastical intolerance—these topics might have been uninteresting in the hands of a dull writer or disagreeable in the hands of a boastful one, but Sir Walter keeps himself almost too much in the background, talks chiefly about external things which have interested him, and lends to his narrative the charm of manner, the gracious visualizing by description, that have long made his literary personality really much greater than his books. Of his novels, Sir Walter tells us that he likes "Dorothy Foster" best, but "The Chaplain of the Fleet," "The Children of Gibeon," and "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" are so mentioned as to show that they followed close in their author's own comparative esteem. Certainly readers unacquainted with his work may be cordially advised to read these four books. It is to be hoped that these autobiographical chapters will be supplemented by a competent biography and that its preparation will come into sympathetic hands. Sir Walter Besant was much more than a novelist; while "Dorothy Foster" and "The Chaplain of the Fleet" deserve an honorable place in literature, the man who wrote them was an integral part of English progress and English civilization.

**Bacon and Shakespeare: Parallelisms.** By Edwin Reed, A.M. Charles E. Goodspeed, 5a Park St., Boston. 6¼×9¾ in. 441 pages. $2.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

**Bacon (Francis) Our Shakespeare.** By Edwin Reed, A.M. Charles E. Goodspeed, Boston. 6¼×9¾ in. 242 pages. $2, net.

Reserved for later notice.

**Brook Book (The).** By Mary Rogers Miller. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 6×8½ in. 241 pages. $1.35, net.

To the lover of nature, and especially to imaginative children, this will prove a work of real charm. In following the winding features of the brook and all its companionable accessories, much nature lore of other kinds is introduced. Flower life, insect life, brook life and the habits of its denizens, the changeful charms of the alternate seasons—all are touched upon.

**Civil Government in the United States.** By George H. Martin, A.M. (Revised Edition.) The American Book Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 335 pages. 90c.

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**Christendom Anno Domini MDCCCCI.** Edited by the Rev. William D. Grant, Ph.D. Illustrated. William D. Grant, 27 Rose St., New York. In 2 vols. 5¾×6½ in. 1,100 pages. $2.50 until July 1, thereafter $3.50.

In these two volumes Dr. Grant covers a large field and a large variety of movements going on therein. Of these he undertakes to exhibit the significance as well as the extent. He has enlisted in this undertaking a large number of the best-informed writers and most competent judges. The first volume in some thirty chapters surveys as many distinct areas of the earth in which Christianity is found, and gives account of Christian institutions therein, with some record of recent development. The second volume in as many chapters pursues the subject into details of condition and of progress in various lines—the new problems, the social aspect, critical movements, Sunday-schools, social settlements, church union, etc. The editor has been fortunate in his selection of contributors; *e. g.*, under the head of "Religious Leaders" Bushnell and Brooks are respectively sketched by the authors of their biographies, Drs. Munger and Allen. The contemporaneous estimate undertaken in such a work is, no doubt, likely to receive correction in many particulars from those whose task will be to record, a century hence, the definite result of forces and elements now commingled in struggle for ascendency. Nevertheless, it is the best that present conditions permit, and to be commended to all observers who would understand the world we live in. It is not panegyrical: it points to the sinister as well as the auspicious omens; but it exhibits solid ground for hopeful and courageous endeavor to Christianize Christendom with the rest of the world. A good index adds to its value.

**Claybornes (The): A Romance of the Civil War.** By William Sage. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 404 pages. $1.50.

A virile story, full of life and spirit. Its scenes are all laid during the progress of the Civil War, and the fortunes of the Clayborne family of Virginia form its main features. One of the Clayborne brothers, Clifford, is an ardent rebel and fighter under Lee; the other brother, Gordon, enters the Union army, to the disgust of his whole family. Yet the brothers remain friends throughout the war and help each other when captured. A young Southern belle, a fierce rebel and spy, plays a prominent part in the story. The other heroine is a Northern girl, a hospital nurse. The story has life and verisimilitude, and is dramatic in situation. Its diction is clear and direct.

**Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall.** By Charles Major. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×7¾ in. 369 pages. $1.50.

Reserved for later notice.

**Deep-Sea Plunderings.** By Frank T. Bullen, F.R.G.S. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 361 pages.

Both romance and realism enter into Mr. Bullen's narratives of sea-adventure. There are whaling incidents, stories of rescue, tragedy and comedy—all told by a man who knows and loves the sea-life, who knows also how to write forcibly and to describe graphically.

**Education and the Larger Life.** By C. Hanford Henderson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 386 pages. $1.30, net.

Education, as here discussed, is not limited to school-rooms or to youthful years. It is the process through which the individual and the community attain true human development and welfare. Its problem is that humanizing of life in which, as Matthew Arnold affirmed, genuine civilization consists. Its present deadly antagonist is the now dominant commercialism. In his point of view and way of thinking, Mr. Henderson is distinctively Emersonian. His ideal will be pronounced utopian, but it is sanely conceived. It is destined to be realized whenever the truth that men are more valuable than commodities becomes the corner-stone of economic doctrine, and *to be* supplants *to get* as the criterion of the successful life. Mr. Henderson gives due space to the earlier stages, from the nursery to the university, of the education conducive to such a life, and lays due stress on the fundamental need of perfecting the physical organism. The dominant note in the entire discussion is that of the free spirit, intent on becoming all that is in it to be. The late Bishop Westcott said, in the Anglican Church Congress, that the relation of wage-earners to paymasters is not the ideal and ultimate economic relation. Mr. Henderson says of this: "The effect of taking wage upon the majority of people is simply disastrous, spiritually disastrous." More than this, he goes on to show a way out of it which many have proved to their satisfaction. In general, his book is stimulating to aspiring souls, and likely to be most appreciated by those who are most alive.

**English Music in the XIXth Century.** By J. A Fuller Maitland, M.A., F.S.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 4¾×7½ in. 319 pages. $1.75, net.

Nothing could better illustrate the musical poverty of modern England than the dreary accounts of mediocre composers and their works and the lists of performers, chiefly foreign, of which this book in large part is made up. Belief in future possibilities of English music, however, based on the knowledge of England's fine contributions to early polyphony, finds new basis in the "renaissance" of the last half-century. The treatment of the subject in this volume is more perfunctory than one might expect from the musical critic of the London "Times" and associate editor of Grove's Dictionary. Nevertheless the book contains much valuable information and will prove useful as a book of reference.

**Evolutionary Philosophy (The).** By L. T. Chamberlain. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York. 4½×7½ in. 67 pages. 50c.

**God of Things (The).** By Florence Brooks Whitehouse. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 288 pages.

The lonely pyramids and the blinding sweep of a desert sand-storm form a setting none too remote for the wholly romantic trend and tone of this story. A beautiful American girl, brought up a Roman Catholic and a devoted believer in her religion, falls in love with a

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young man she meets in Egypt. He wins her love without telling her that he had once been married, unhappily, and divorced, and that the whilom wife whom he once believed dead is still alive. Out of this complication grow tragic situations, in which the former wife plays a part, and the girl lives up to her religious convictions. The story is hardly true to the common facts of human nature.

**Grammar School Geography.** By Alexis Everett Frye. Illustrated. Ginn & Co., Boston. 10×12½ in. 104 pages.

**Heart of the Empire (The): Discussions of Problems of Modern City Life in England. With an Essay on Imperialism.** E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 417 pages. $1.25, net.

This volume deals with London with the same knowledge and insight that Mr. Robert A. Woods's "City Wilderness" deals with Boston, or Miss Jane Addams's books with Chicago. The authors have lived among the poor, entered heartily into the struggles to improve social conditions, and all the while have preserved sanity of judgment both as to things about them and as to the effectiveness of their own labors. Upon both these latter points their view is so somber that it might at times be termed pessimistic did it not have a moral spirit which pessimism always lacks. The authors find, for example, that the shortening of the hours of labor has been offset by a widening distance between the home and place of work, and that the improved facilities of education are "more than outweighed by the increased monotony of occupation." As regards the higher life of the people, they report that "the spiritual world, whether in nature, in art, or in definite religion, has vanished, and the curtain of the horizon has descended round the material things and the pitiful duration of human life. In former times in England, for better or worse, the things of the earth were shot with a spiritual significance. . . . To-day among the masses of our great towns God is faintly apprehended as an amiable but absentee ruler; heaven and hell are passing to the memories of a far-off childhood, the one ceasing to attract, the other to alarm." These spiritual changes the authors believe to have resulted in "an increased craving for material satisfaction before the night cometh which will close all." This growing materialism, they insist over and over again, is at the root of the concentration of the mind of the nation "on the purely earthly outlook of a commercial imperialism, heedless of abstract spiritual ideas." This hatred of imperialism leads them to devote an entire chapter to this policy, which they hold responsible for diverting the nation's thought and energy and resources from the work of bettering conditions at the heart of the Empire. The volume is one from which the reader will often dissent, but even what he dissents from is put with such power as to command consideration.

**Hound of the Baskervilles (The).** By A. Conan Doyle. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 249 pages.

The people who have been insisting that Sherlock Holmes could not and must not really be dead, although he was once positively killed, may now see how easy it is to draw more good stories from a dead detective without bringing him to life. And if Dr. Doyle killed Holmes in order not to have to write any more stories about him (as was said at the time), he also sees how impossible it is to escape the demands of the crime-loving reading public his ingenious and imperturbable hero has created. So we have the old Sherlock Holmes with his dear old dummy and foil, Dr. Watson, and with them we plunge into an absorbing and intricate hunt for villains and villainy. The plot is puzzling and cleverly handled, and the idea of mingling a fearsome haunt story with a modern murder conspiracy is original.

**Improvement of the Moral Qualities (The).** Vol. I. By Stephen S. Wise, Ph.D. (Columbia University Studies.) The Macmillan Co., New York.

**In the Country God Forgot: A Story of To-Day.** By Frances Charles. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 328 pages.

Originality of style is the most marked feature of this story; in a way it even mars the reader's interest, because it affects the current of the narrative. Arizona is the country designated by the sensational (and to some readers irreverent) title. Though rather disjointed in structure, owing to the many disconnected episodes in the lives of the many persons introduced, the story is vigorously told. It is rich in quaint turns of expression and effective in character contrasts. Its faults are lack of clearness and cohesion in the construction.

**King for a Summer: A Story of Corsican Life and Adventure.** By Edgar Pickering. Illustrated. Lee & Shepard, Boston. 5×7½ in. 400 pages.

A story of the strange adventures of a German baron in the middle of the eighteenth century. Born a Westphalian, he served as page at the court of the Duchess of Orleans, thence entered the Spanish service, joined speculators, and, after running the gamut of bizarre experiences, found the times ripe for making himself King of Corsica, a title which he enjoyed for six months. The story is a vivid account of Corsican life at that period.

**Labour Legislation, Labour Movements, and Labour Leaders.** By George Howell, F.S.S. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 6×9 in. 499 pages. $3.50, net.

This book presents a first-hand account of the labor movement in Great Britain since the repeal of the combination laws, three-quarters of a century ago—the author having seen nearly all of the momentous changes he records, and having himself borne an important part in the accomplishment of most of them. While he lacks the literary power to vivify the entire narrative and make it a great history, the thoroughness, accuracy, and judgment with which he has performed his work does make it an invaluable contribution to the history of the great movement in which the author's life has been spent. He apologizes for the extent to which he has used the personal pronoun of the first person, but the apology is needless, for the work is best and most deeply interesting precisely where it is most personal. As Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the trades-unionists, and as a labor member of Parliament, Mr. Howells was in the thick of

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nearly every fight of organized labor of the last half-century, and was brought into close personal relations with nearly every leader in its struggles. He was therefore in a better position than any other man living to write the history of the labor movement as seen from within. The book will at once take its place as an authority.

**Lay Thesis on Bible Wines (A).** By Edward R. Emerson. Merrill & Baker, New York. 5×7½ in. 63 pages.

**Many Waters.** By Robert Shackleton. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 372 pages.

The leading character in this story is a brilliant young journalist, whose efforts to gain place as reporter on a New York daily will be appreciated by all who know aught of the minor workings of that crowded field. Shotterley, another newspaper man, is a lovable fellow, generous to a fault. He marries a woman socially above him, and finds it impossible to satisfy her demands. A Wall Street broker becomes the serpent in their Eden. The end is tragic. The literary quality of the story is not remarkable, but the intimate knowledge and insight into metropolitan and newspaper life create a series of graphic and interesting situations.

**Memoirs of François René Vicomte de Chateaubriand.** Being a Translation by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 6×9 in. In 6 vols. Vols. III. and IV.

Reserved for later notice.

**Morchester: A Story of American Society, Politics, and Affairs.** By Charles Datchet. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 480 pages. $1.20, net.

"Morchester" is not a story to challenge the reader's attention at the opening page; it has the qualities that strengthen with perusal. There is no meretricious smartness, no attempt at undue brilliancy, and not until after the perusal of a few chapters does the reader become fully aware of the book's closely woven narrative strength and its convincing delineation of character. It really attempts to give something like an all-around picture of what a student of social contrasts might find in any typical old American city. Social caste and social contrasts; the educated son of a nobody outwitting men who claim superiority as a birthright; the intercourse of high and low through college settlement life; complexities growing out of industrial and political conditions—all these are brought together and woven into a story of strong texture, in which even the love element can stand the test of comparison with what one observes going on in every-day life.

**Openings in the Old Trail.** By Bret Harte. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 332 pages. $1.25.

In another place we speak of the author and his literary work. Mr. Harte's death followed closely after the appearance of this new collection of his recent stories. The volume is singularly well named; but though the trail is an old one, the writer's skill in finding new episodes and in constructing new situations has never seemed finer than here. The figures stand out clearly; the humor is gentle and pervasive; the writing is that of an artist in words.

**Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs.** By Emma A. Fox. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York. 3½×6 in. 186 pages. $1.

**Personal Salvation: Studies in Christian Doctrine Pertaining to the Spiritual Life.** By Wilbur F. Tillett, D.D. Publishing House of the M. E. Church, Nashville, Tenn. 5¼×8 in. 536 pages.

Dr. Tillett has embodied in this volume the substance of his lectures in the Biblical Department of Vanderbilt University on "the simplest yet most essential doctrines of the Christian system." His strongly conservative point of view gives rather wider scope to the subject thus defined than many will think desirable. Adam's sin and fall should be reckoned as negligible in modern theology as it is in that of Jesus, as found in the Gospels. Dr. Tillett frankly confesses that but for a few words of St. Paul our theology on that point would have been "vastly different." Large space is naturally given to subjects that are emphasized by Wesleyan churches—the witness of the Spirit, and sanctification, the latter of which is recognized as a perpetual "storm center" in Methodist theology. The ethical tone is strong in Dr. Tillett's presentation of the Christian life, but he seems to rely more on faith than on reason for his belief that if a number of average Christians were to die suddenly "and go at once to heaven, they would be more perfect in heaven than they were at death." The typography and binding of this book are highly creditable to the makers.

**Poems.** By Irène Hardy. D. P. Elder & Morgan Shepard, San Francisco. 5¼×8 in. 147 pages.

**Principles of Jesus (The): Applied to Some Questions of To-Day.** By Robert E. Speer. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 4½×7½ in. 280 pages. 80c., net.

The principles of Jesus as bearing on character and conduct in religious, social, civic, and economic relations are here exhibited in some fifty short chapters, as the guide of life to-day. Mr. Speer's treatment of the several topics is simple, lucid, and wholesome, with just appreciation of the practical considerations required by the differences between the modern and the ancient environment. It cannot fail to be helpful to every morally earnest reader, and is well suited for Bible-class study. It is probably by a slip that the stopping of the sun for Joshua is mentioned as "a miracle." In one respect Mr. Speer is not sustained by the best ethical writers of to-day. A judicious physician, to save the life of his patient, sometimes finds deception necessary. According to Mr. Speer, any deception whatever is "a lie," and blameworthy. The term "lie" should be strictly reserved for culpable deception. When, in rare cases, deception is required by the law of love, it is not only not culpable, but is a positive duty.

**Religions of Bible Lands.** By D. S. Margoliouth, M.A. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York. 4½×7 in. 132 pages. 60c.

The religions of Canaan and other countries closely related to Israel during the Old Testament period are here concisely described by

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one of the most competent modern scholars. The religion of Israel, as a system hostile to neighboring systems, is better understood in the comparison of its differences and resemblances to those to which attention is here directed.

**Sister Beatrice and Ardiane and Barbe Bleue.** Two Plays. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Bernard Miall. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 183 pages. $1.20, net. (Postage, 10c.)

Reserved for later notice.

**Social Salvation.** By Washington Gladden. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 240 pages. $1, net.

The high repute of Dr. Gladden as an expert in sociological studies, and a wise and brave leader in efforts for social betterment, attracts to him, especially from ministers of the Gospel, inquiries too numerous for adequate answer for direction in such studies and advice for practical efforts. And so, quite naturally, his recent lectures on the Lyman Beecher foundation in the Yale Divinity School were devoted to various social problems with which his student audience will soon have to deal. With economic problems, however, this series is not concerned. Fifteen years since they formed the staple of a similar series given by Dr. Gladden under the title "Tools and the Man," relating to property and industry under the law of Christ. The topics discussed in this book are the care of the poor, the State and the unemployed, the criminal classes, the three great social vices, public education, and "the redemption of the city." These are treated with that felicitous blending of wide knowledge, cool common sense, and moral warmth which appears in all of Dr. Gladden's utterances. Yet it is not as questions merely social that he treats them, but as the questions of a religion that he regards as of little worth except so far as it is social. To the fact that the prevailing type of religion is not social he attributes the existence of social problems. By a great many who seem to be excellent Christian people "the social nature of righteousness is not comprehended," "their fundamental Christian obligation is practically ignored," they need to learn that "one man no more can be a Christian alone than he can sing an oratorio alone." The only revival of religion that will abate the social troubles of our time must be of a genuinely social religion. To such a revival this book will contribute in degree as its teachings reach the churches, either through an instructed and faithful ministry, or through that wide circulation among the laity which it thoroughly deserves. Its helpfulness is the greater for the references to collateral works upon the topics of its several chapters.

**Sport of the Gods (The).** By Paul Laurence Dunbar. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 4½×7¼ in. 255 pages. $1.50.

In this story the younger brother of a proud Southern family, an art student and dilettante about to return to Paris, needs more money and has not the courage to ask it of his brother. He is tempted and succumbs; reports that a private drawer in his room has been tampered with and a sum of money abstracted. The family suspicions settle upon an old and faithful colored servant hitherto trusted and loaded with favors. He is tried, convicted, and imprisoned. Popular ill-treatment and contempt drive his family to New York, where the author depicts their gradual downfall amid a "fast" colored element. Mr. Dunbar does not spare the weakness of his race; but his picturing of the pride which ruined the honest colored man is unrelenting. It is a strong story imbued with intense race feeling.

**Stephen Holton.** By Charles Felton Pidgin. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 312 pages.

Without originality or inventiveness, this novel shows constructive skill in weaving into a continuous narrative materials that might be furnished by a full scrap-book made up from the newspaper record, any year, of the mischief and misery wrought by drink and gambling. Stephen Holton, the leading character, is a manly young minister of a mission chapel, in touch with society both at top and bottom. The story is simple, straightforward, and, though entirely fictitious, close enough to general facts; sufficiently interesting also to reach many beyond the reach of preaching or good advice. Such criticism as it is open to in a purely literary view will be tempered by commendation of its moral lessons.

**Temple Bible (The): Deuteronomy.** Edited by G. Wilkins, M.A., B.D. **Samuel I. and II.** Edited by James Sime, M.A., F.R.S.C. The J. B. Lippincott Co, Philadelphia. 4×5¼ in. 60c. per vol.

The distinctive attraction of this series is in the table of Biblical references in English literature appended to each volume. The introduction to the books of Samuel is not up to the mark of present learning; *e.g.*, the fact that two documents are interwoven, a fact that explains some discrepancies, is quite overlooked.

**True Aaron Burr (The).** By Charles Burr Todd. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. 5×7 in. 77 pages. 50c., net. (Postage, 5c.)

A spirited and interesting defense of a statesman who has been the favorite antipathy of historians of all parties, and to whom, accordingly, justice has rarely been done. It does not present the whole truth about Aaron Burr, but the truth it does present supplements that commonly known and makes the true Aaron Burr better understood. As a biography, however, it does not rank with Henry Childs Merwin's "Aaron Burr," published in the Beacon Series.

**Works and Days.** By Hamilton Wright Mabie. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 4¼×7 in. 299 pages. $1, net. (Postage, 9c.)

A volume made up of editorials which have appeared in The Outlook during the past few years, and which by reason of their relation to personal experience or their adaptation to individual needs have evoked many responses in various parts of the country. This is a book intended to throw light upon the personal problems of growth, character, culture, and life in the fullest sense, a volume not of prudential wisdom, but intending to convey stimulating counsels.

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# Correspondence

### The Lincoln Improvement Prizes

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

The Outlook for April 20, 1901, characterized the plan of the Lincoln Improvement Prizes as "well worthy of careful consideration, and, so far as we can judge, of general adoption in the high schools of the country." Now that a full year has elapsed, some may be interested to know how far this plan has succeeded in New York City.

The Lincoln Improvement Prizes are the successors of the Earls prizes for improvement given for two years in the Boys' High School of Brooklyn. On Lincoln's Birthday, a little more than a year ago, the offer of these prizes, which had been limited to the Boys' High School, was extended to the entire city, and the name changed to the Lincoln Improvement Prizes in honor of that revered man who rose by steady improvement from a log cabin to the White House. Since February, 1901, nineteen prizes of five dollars each have been paid to twenty-two boys and girls in four high schools.

In the entire series thirty prizes of five dollars each have been paid and eighteen half-prizes of two and a half dollars, while forty-five pupils have received honorable mention. Three young men not only received prizes one term but secured honorable mention the next, and one secured honorable mention twice in succession; while two young ladies, after receiving honorable mention last term, have secured prizes this term. These pupils have shown that it is possible to improve in general scholarship each term for two full years.

The regulations for the award of the Lincoln Improvement Prizes are as follows:

1. The general averages for the latest three terms are compared, and the names and marks of pupils who make continuous improvement are noted.

2. The mark of the first term compared is subtracted from that for the third term, and the relative position of the intermediate mark is used in case of a tie.

3. Pupils who fail of promotion the first of the three terms compared lose one credit for every per cent. they are below 80 the second term, and their improvement is counted upward from 70 per cent., or the promotion mark.

4. Pupils gain one extra credit when the third mark reaches 80, two extra credits when 85, and three when 90 per cent.

5. In any public high school in New York City one prize of five dollars may be awarded for every two hundred pupils, but not more than five prizes may be claimed in any school during one term.

6. The prizes are awarded only to pupils who secure not fewer than five credits of improvement.

7. Honorable mention is made of pupils who secure five or more credits of improvement for the three terms, but do not receive prizes.

Thus the highest possible improvement for any pupil is from seventy per cent. to perhaps ninety-five or six. Eighteen credits have been already twice attained. One prize was given where the highest mark was seventy-eight, and one scholar received honorable mention in spite of the fact that her lowest average was ninety-three per cent. No distinction is made between those who advance from a low average and those who advance to a high average. No one is condemned for having been low, but only by inference those may feel condemned who stay low in their work. Yet it would be a great mistake to imagine that those who have made remarkable improvement must have been poor students, for among the winners are valedictorians and leaders in many different lines of school activity. Quoting from the "Interscholastic Bulletin," "We challenge the presentation of a more honorable list of high-school pupils than this list of eighty-eight names."

There are doubtless pupils in other New York high schools who have made similar advancement, but it takes time and pains to select those who, for three successive terms, have made continuous improvement in their general averages. It is much easier to ascertain who has the highest percentage than to find who has made the greatest improvement, and one must realize very keenly the importance of ideal standards to attempt the task. However, it is not so difficult to make these comparisons, where a teacher has access to the records, as it is dangerous



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to rely simply upon the commonly accepted standards to promote the advancement of the rank and file.

The true standard of success for a public high school is what it accomplishes for the poorer scholars rather than for the best scholars. It is to be taken for granted that in any large school a few pupils will be conspicuously successful, however bad may be the teaching. True teaching power is shown in the number of pupils encouraged to make better use of their opportunities, and not in the number crowded out of the school or grade. Statistics show that about one-third of the pupils in American high schools drop out or fall behind. Any decrease effected in this percentage of mortality gives luster to a school. A pupil's time in one of our high schools is often worth to his parents a hundred dollars a term. His failure to keep up with his class is a serious matter to him and to them. In a school as evenly graded as are our New York high schools it is a bad commentary upon a teacher's professional skill to have in his classes pupils continuing month after month with a standing of less than fifty per cent.

While the promoters of the Lincoln idea have, perhaps, little to show for their work in New York high schools, there are other sources of encouragement. A number of distinguished educators and progressive periodicals have spoken well of this attempt to stimulate the class of pupils who need encouragement. These favorable notices by unknown friends of the Lincoln idea are doing far more than we can expect to accomplish in this commercial metropolis, where a good business man seems more likely to secure a high-school principalship than the most devoted student of pedagogical principles. As an instance, let me quote the words of a superintendent of schools in one of our Lake cities. Under date of April 22, 1902, he writes:

"I feel that you are right. I have had two or three talks with my high-school principal in regard to the matter. While he agrees with me, yet he finds himself looking at the few brilliant pupils, the ones who, it seems to me, little need his thought or attention. My predecessor preached the doctrine of too much time given to the slow pupil, and the high-school principal imbibed a little of this idea. I shall write an article for our papers soon and make an effort to secure the establishment of improvement prizes."

Only yesterday, moreover, in a leading branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, a handsome silver trophy was presented, not to the strongest, swiftest, or most supple man in the gymnasium classes, but to the man who had, during the past year, made the greatest improvement in all-round physical culture. The earnest and enthusiastic director, Dr. G. L. Gabler, assured me that in his belief this standard of award would be a feature in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium of the future.

Let the good work go on. The personality of the workers is of slight importance compared with the rich opportunities for further applications of the Lincoln improvement idea, whether to scholarship or to authorship, to declaiming or to debating, to athletics or to self-government; or, in short, to any forms of self-mastery which will suggest themselves to thoughtful schoolmen.

CHARLES S. HARTWELL.
473 Madison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### The Subsidy Bill and Immigration

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

The following old story is very pertinent just now: A certain steamship official had met with remarkable success in securing emigrants for his line. "How did you manage it?" said a friend. "Well, I'll tell you," said the other, confidentially. "I had photographs of all our finest almshouses and reformatories sent through the country. Then my agents told the people these would be their homes in America, and that thousands and thousands of their countrymen were in just such places already. That fetched them."

It cannot be doubted that business methods under the new control will be fully up to date, and that we may expect a great influx from the Old World in the near future. Viewed at short range, cheap labor is a necessity. It is continually urged that the country could not be developed without it; that railroads would not be built nor trolley lines laid out. Yet in the end society must pay the difference.

To illustrate: Some years ago, as a

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measure of economy, a prosperous country town, instead of putting in its own sewers, contracted with outsiders. Low-grade foreigners were brought in to do the work.

As a result, eighteen families were left stranded there, and every one of them has been more or less a charge to the town, besides the lowering influence in the community.

Have we not social problems enough already, without having Syrian, Slavonic, and Italian immigration artificially fostered? Unskilled labor has absolutely no protection. Workingmen may yet demand a tariff on immigrants to be paid by steamship companies.

E. H. RILLMER.

### Hawaii To-Day

[The following extracts from a private letter written by an exceptionally trained and competent observer present a view of the peculiar problem—social, political, and religious—that must be solved in Hawaii, and that demands the highest type both of statesmanship and of Christian leadership for its successful solution. —THE EDITORS.]

Hawaii was a revelation to me. Certainly there is no place in the world which presents so many anomalies and which so bristles with problems awaiting Christian solution. . . . In the first place, a very large share of the wealth of Hawaii is in the hands of distinctively Christian and evangelical people. These people are actively interested in church work, are cultivated and very liberal. But Hawaii, being out of telegraphic touch with the world, its labor having for years before its admission to the United States been of the contract kind, and that, too, foreign, degraded, and ignorant, seems not to have felt to any extent the inspiration of the modern social movement. As one acute observer remarked, the conditions there remind one irresistibly of the conditions prevailing in the South before the Civil War. The parallel must not be pushed or it would be entirely misleading, but it holds in part nevertheless.

Because of the throwing together in closest proximity, without possible outlet, of several mutually antagonistic races like the Japanese, Hawaiian, Portuguese, and Chinese, whose representatives (in the case of all except the Hawaiians) are for the most part drawn from the lower classes, and also as a result of the presence in the population of most aggressive and socially powerful Christians bearing the Puritan American stamp on the one hand, and of a large number of Americans and other Europeans of the diametrically opposed type—free lances, fortune-hunters, business men with no religious predilections, etc.—the social aggregate entirely lacks solidarity. . . . Such marked and emphasized lines of cleavage I have never seen in any community. The problem of building out of all these elements a true social organism presents the greatest difficulty, and yet is fraught with the intensest interest. Add to this the racial jealousy of the native Hawaiians, and you have another factor creating its own special feature of irreconciliation. . . .

The liquor problem is also one of great seriousness in Hawaii. Just now all previous restraints have been abandoned. Formerly something like a modification of the Minneapolis restricted district plan of saloon licensing was in vogue, but since admission to the Union the granting of licenses has been in the hands of a single officer. Governor Dole unfortunately appointed a most unfit man in a seeming spirit of accommodation, and this man has granted licenses with such liberality that Honolulu is crowded with saloons pushing out into all districts, especially among the laboring people, and the country parts heretofore entirely free from the liquor pest have become the prey of unscrupulous saloon men. As a consequent, the native Hawaiians are becoming debauched. . . .

### The Kingdom of God and the Church

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

It is hard to see why Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his sermon on Luke xii., 32, entitled "The Mission of the Church," printed in your issue of April 12, should try to distinguish between the kingdom of God and the church. In the first place, it certainly looks like an arbitrary interpretation of the passage and its context. The disciples' faith (see v. 28) evidently needed strengthening of a spiritual sort, if they, as members of "his kingdom" (I quote the Revised Version), were to overcome the materially-minded "nations of the earth."

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Now, if they were to do this through the church, which is finally to be lost in the kingdom of God, why should Matthew, in recording this self-same promise of providential blessing, say, "Seek ye *first* the kingdom of God," as a condition of the fulfillment of the promise? Then the promise of Christ through Peter is to the church, not the kingdom, particularly that "the gates of hades shall not prevail against it." Again, the preacher refers incorrectly to St. Paul's analogy of the membership of the body as an illustration of the truth of his definition of the kingdom of God, whereas in the passages in question he calls this body the church. See 1 Cor. xii., 28, and Eph. v., 23, 29. Dr. Abbott, in the same breath in which he defines the church as distinguished from the kingdom as "set on a hill" and "something separate from the world," unfortunately confuses the definition by his historical illustrations; for no one could claim that the church of Spain in the reign of Philip II. answered to the exalted standard of the church as defined in the sermon. It answers better to the parable quoted, which describes the kingdom of God as consisting of both wheat and tares. By "It is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom" we must understand the promise to be that fulfilled at Pentecost when the kingdom was intrusted to the Apostles to grow and grow until the kingdoms of this world and the traitors in the other camp shall all become subject. "For He must reign till he hath put all his enemies under his feet." Christianity did not come like a circus entering a rural town, but grew, like all real things. Its commencement, like the seedling in the earth, the babe in the womb, and the beginnings of mighty nations and movements, was "without observation." But the progress soon becomes as conspicuous as that of a city set on a hill.

In the second place, it was not necessary to separate the ideas connecting the two terms in order to establish the central point of the sermon, which is the universality and comprehensiveness of Christianity. Both church and kingdom are clearly included in Paul's analogy of Christ, the Head of the Body, and the disciples as the other members of the same. The measure of Christ is therefore theoretically and indeed progressively the measure of the church.

In conclusion, Dr. Abbott speaks of "creeds." I am sure he will indorse an article of the unrivaled creed of Christendom with which he could have capped the climax of his most interesting argument for the comprehensive claim of Christianity; it is, almost needless to say, "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church." Catholic, because it includes God, man, racial virtues, and all that exists in heaven and earth for the betterment of the world, and "Holy" because God the All-Inclusive is in this church to fill it with himself.

Gonzales, Texas. C. F. K.

### Indian Industries

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

The Indian Industries League, which aims to help the Indians to become self-supporting, tells in its annual report for 1902 of aid given in promoting basket and bead work and weaving among the Pueblos, Cheyennes, Arapahos, and other tribes. The League co-operates with missionaries and teachers in the field, purchases and sells articles of Indian craftsmanship, and endeavors to open individual opportunity of work to individual Indians. There is an increasing demand for moccasins, which were formerly bought merely as curios, as it is found that an Indian moccasin is comfortable footwear for the house. The white man's instep, however, is higher than that of the Indian, and the Indians have had to change their moccasins to fit the new wearers. Having brought about this adaptation, the League feels that the Indians can suit their products to their market, and that the making of moccasins can develop into a permanent industry.

The League appeals hopefully for added membership to assist in encouragement of native industries among some almost destitute tribes. The anuual fee of one dollar may be sent to the Secretary, Miss Frances Sparhawk, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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The name of the author of the story "Anne," published in The Outlook for May 3, was erroneously printed. The author is Mr. Fullerton L. Waldo.

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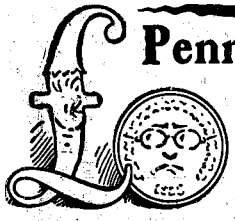

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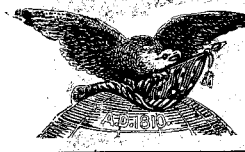

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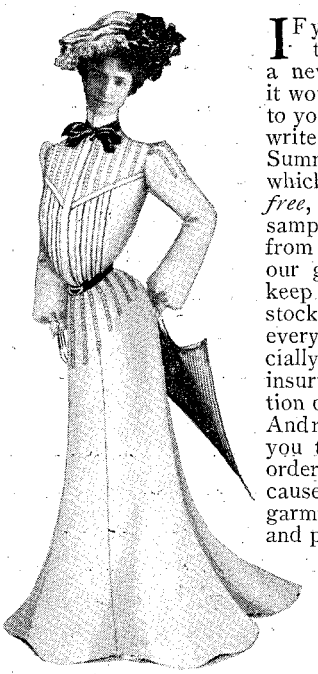
# New Summer Suits and Skirts



IF you contemplate the purchase of a new suit or skirt, it would certainly be to your advantage to write for our new Summer Catalogue, which will be sent *free*, together with samples of materials from which we make our garments. We keep no ready-made stock, but make every garment especially to order, thus insuring the perfection of fit and finish. And remember this—you take no risk in ordering from us, because if the finished garment does not fit and please you, send it back and *we will refund your money*. Our aim is to satisfy you.

Our Catalogue illustrates:

**Cloth Gowns, in the latest models, $8 up.**

**Silk-lined Costumes, lined throughout with fine taffeta silk, $15 up.**

**New Cloth Skirts, many styles and fabrics, $4 up.**

**Rainy-day, Golf and Pedestrian Skirts, $5 up.**

**Attractive Wash Skirts, $3 up.**

**Shirt-Waist Suits and Wash Dresses, dainty, cool and comfortable, $3 up.**

**Raglans, Rain-Proof Suits, Skirts and Coats, Riding Habits, etc.**

**WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES EVERYWHERE**

Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; you will get them *free* by return mail.

**THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY**
**119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York**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# THE OUTLOOK RECREATION NUMBER

The Thirteenth Annual Recreation Number of The Outlook will appear under date of June 7, and will be devoted largely to articles dealing with out-of-door life and out-of-door recreations. Among the special illustrated articles in this number will be:

"Hunting Big Game with a Camera," by Mr. A. J. Wallihan, the author of "Camera Shots at Big Game," with many unusually fine photographs of wild animals by the author.

"The Art of Camping, by a Woman Camper." This will contain practical and sensible suggestions for campers, and will be illustrated with photographs not heretofore published.

"What to do when Lost in the Woods," by Mr. George Kennan.

"Mountain-Climbing as an Organized Sport" is by Mr. Charles E. Fay, of the Appalachian Mountain Club, which has done much to encourage systematic and intelligent mountaineering. It is illustrated with full-page drawings by Charles S. Chapman.

"If You Should Meet a Bear?" This intensely amusing story of animals and people is written by Mr. William J. Long, whose books, articles, and lectures on animal life have made him a recognized authority and writer on such topics. The pictures will be drawings by Mr. Philip R. Goodwin.

In addition to these and other articles having a vacation flavor, the readers will find full information of all kinds likely to be of use to them in planning and carrying out their Summer holidays.


## A WORD TO MINISTERS

A limited number of Ministers who would like remunerative, high-class employment during all or part of the summer vacation may perhaps open a door of opportunity by addressing

**P. O. Drawer 685 - - Chicago, Ill.**

Reference: Henry L. Turner & Co., Bankers, Chicago.

## "Church Hymns and Gospel Songs"

**ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED:**

"We have used 'Church Hymns and Gospel Songs' exclusively in all our services, Church, Sabbath School, Prayer and C. E. Meetings, for the last three years, and have not yet 'sung it out.' Our congregational singing during this time has increased fully 100 per cent.

DANIEL H. OVERTON, Pastor,
*Greene Ave. Presb. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.*"

**$25.00 per 100. Sample, postage free, 20 cents.**

**THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York and Chicago**

**TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL**
allowed on our bicycles. We ship on approval *without a cent deposit.*
**1902 MODELS, $9 to $15**
1900 & 1901 Models, best makes, $7 to $11
**500 Second-Hand Wheels**
all makes and models, good as new $3 to $8. Great *Factory Clearing Sale.*
**RIDER AGENTS WANTED** to ride & exhibit sample. Earn a bicycle & make money distributing catalogs. Write at once for prices & special offer.
Dept. 246A,
**MEAD CYCLE CO.** CHICAGO, ILL.

## Squab Book FREE

Squabs bring *big prices*, are raised in 1 month. Take only spare time. An eager market and astonishing profits. Easy for women and invalids. Steady home income. Small space and capital. Here is *something worth looking into.* Facts given in our **FREE BOOK**, "How to Make Money With Squabs." Address

**PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.**
**3a Friend St., Boston, Mass.**


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### Lake Hopatcong

In the highlands of New Jersey; 1,000 feet above sea level; 80 minutes from New York; reached by fast express trains over the LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. A good place to remember for a summer vacation; splendid sites for camping; excellent hotels and boarding-houses. Send for "Mountain and Lake Resorts," a beautifully illustrated book of information about Lackawanna Railroad resorts. This book contains a full list of hotels and boarding-houses, together with a series of vacation stories entitled "Experiences of Pa." Write to-day to T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Railroad, New York City, enclosing 5 cents in stamps.

### Pennsylvania Railroad Reduced Rates to St. Paul or Minneapolis, Account National Baptist Anniversaries.

On account of the National Baptist Anniversaries, at St. Paul, Minn., May 20 to 28, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its lines to St. Paul or Minneapolis, May 17 to 19, good to return not earlier than May 21, and not later than May 29, at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will be good for return passage only when executed by Joint Agent at St. Paul or Minneapolis and payment of 25 cents made for this service. By depositing ticket with Joint Agent not earlier than May 21 nor later than May 29, and payment of 50 cents at time of deposit, an extension of return limit may be obtained to leave St. Paul or Minneapolis not later than June 30.

### Wabash Railroad Company

On your contemplated trip to the West see that your tickets read over the above-named road. Its service is unsurpassed in the way of equipment, having solid-vestibuled trains with through sleepers to Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. It is the only line having Free Reclining Chair Cars between New York and Chicago. For information in regard to rates, etc., apply to H. B. McClellan, General Eastern Agent, 387 Broadway, New York.

## TRAVEL

**Dr. H. F. WILLARD (Har'd & U. of P.)**

for the past three years

**ART LECTURER**

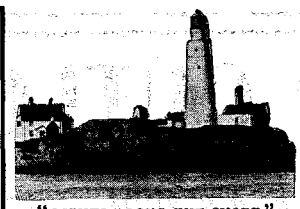
in Berlin, Paris, and Dresden, will conduct a

**Special Art and History Tour**

Party (limited to 20) sails in June on new S.S. Moltke for **Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Paris,** and **London.** Only a few places vacant. Booklet of details together with "Art of Travel" sent free.

**Bureau of University Travel, Ithaca, N.Y.**

**Students and Teachers** Several wanted to complete private, limited party. Sailing June 18. France, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, The Rhine, England. Historic art lectures. References exchanged. Address immediately, Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart, Chestertown, Md.



"LIGHTS ALONG THE SHORE"

An illustrated booklet mailed on receipt of stamp; also schedules, maps, plans, and hotel list.

## Plant Line to the Provinces

**THE GREAT SUMMER TOURIST ROUTE**

BETWEEN

**BOSTON AND HALIFAX, HAWKESBURY AND CHARLOTTETOWN**

Providing ocean voyages varying from one night at sea to a six days' cruise of **1,400 miles** for **$18**; another for $21.50, including a sail through the celebrated Bras d'Or Lakes, and the Straits of Canso. The most direct route to points in

**Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland**

Address **J. A. FLANDERS, Pass. Agent, 20 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.**

*The "LAND OF EVANGELINE" in*

## Nova Scotia

**The Delightful Vacation Land of America**

**Reached by the DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY LINE from Boston. Three palatial twin-screw, nineteen-knot steamers, "Prince George," "Prince Arthur," and "Boston," in service present season.**

**PRESENT SAILINGS.** Steamer leaves Boston, Long Wharf (foot State St.), Tuesday and Friday 2 P.M.

**DAILY SERVICE** begins about June 30.

**UNDER 14 HOURS FROM BOSTON**

For full information as to sailings, rates, etc., also delightfully written guide-book entitled "The Land of Evangeline and Gateways Thither," mailed free, write to J. F. MASTERS, New England Supt., Long Wharf, Boston.

Travel

## DOCTORS SAY

that during the heated term in Greater New York you must take wife and the children and

## GO TO THE MOUNTAINS

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, and only three hours' ride on the cars. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 200 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, etc.

On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway, 1354 Broadway, and Ferry Offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning up to Monday, June 2d.

IN NEW YORK: 3 Park Place, 113, 141, 165, 425, 1354, 1370 Broadway, 287 4th Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 1825th Ave.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Eagle Office.

Passenger rates, 2 cents a mile.

J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N.Y.

## University Travel

Has many unique features, among others these—parties limited to 20 members; brilliant university-bred conductors; slow, thorough itineraries; wise use of time, with mornings for serious work and afternoons for lighter interests; no extras; moderate cost; thorough comfort.

These principles are embodied in Special and General Tours to all parts of Europe. Illustrated booklets giving details are sent free.

**Bureau of University Travel, Ithaca, N.Y.**

## FOREIGN TOURS

Party for **Italy** sails via Gibraltar early in May. Our long tour party visits **England, Holland, Rhine, Switzerland, Italy,** and **Paris.** Sails June 25. Special tours to the **British Isles** and to **Norway, Sweden,** and **Russia. Limited Parties. Special Features.** Circulars on request. H. W. DUNNING & CO., successors to Dunning & Sawyer, 106 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Travel

**GOING ABROAD on a BICYCLE TRIP?** Send for "Bicycling Notes for Tourists Abroad."

## LEYLAND LINE

**BOSTON-LIVERPOOL-LONDON**

Immense new steamers. 1st cabin, $65 upwards, depending on steamer.

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| SS. Devonian | May 21st and | June 25th |
| " Armenian | | June 11th |
| " Caledonian | to London | May 17th |
| " Iberian | " " | June 3d |
| " Iberian | " " | July 4th |

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## Eleven Weeks' Tour in Europe

A lady of experience in foreign travel sails June 21st with a small select party of ladies. England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Belgium. In London during Coronation week. For itinerary address Miss S. S. COCHRAN, The Lambert, 944 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## GATES TOURS

**ALASKA** and **YELLOWSTONE PARK,** July 19
**COLORADO** and **YELLOWSTONE PARK,** Aug. 5

All expenses included. Send for program.

CHAS. H. GATES, Toledo, Ohio.
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**EUROPE** Eighth season. Party limited to 15. First-class. Upper-deck, outside rooms in Graf Waldersee, sailing July 1st. Attractive itinerary. For particulars address W. H. WHITING, Greenfield, Mass.

## $698 NINE MONTHS ABROAD

Shorter stay, lower terms. Travel in seven European countries, tuition, room, board, with

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Catalogue.
Mrs. WALTER W. SCOTT, Dover, N. H.

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Under personal escort. **June 2. 27 days. $175.** Colorado, Salt Lake City, California, Grand Cañon, returning to Denver in time for International Sunday School Convention.

Watkins Glen, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga. **July 14. 12 days. $59.** All traveling expenses included. For full particulars apply to **Van Doren's Tours,** 969 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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## Travel

### Travel and Study Abroad

under the care of American lady and gentleman who have lived in Europe many years. Summer home, Switzerland. Winter home, Italy. Limited number of young ladies received. Course of study in history of art, history, and languages. Preparation for travel. Trips to Holland, Germany, and France during the year. References exchanged. Address No. 6,641, care of The Outlook.

### 9 TOURS to EUROPE

Leave New York **June 7th, 10th, 18th, 21st, 28th,** and **July 5th, 1902.** Cost of Tours, **$198.50** to **$750,** covers all expenses. Comprehensive routes, new features, and interesting to organizers. Our prospectus now ready for mailing free of charge. Address **BAKER & GIBSON 93 Nassau St., New York**

**EUROPE** Small select party of ladies. Three months. Sailing in June. Coronation week in London. Address Miss H. M. BARBOUR, 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**EUROPE and ORIENT 21st Year.** Limited parties. Unexcelled arrangements. Terms reasonable. Organized and conducted by Dr. and Mrs. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N.Y.

England, Ireland, Scotland, Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, Germany, Austria, Italy, **EUROPE $415** Switzerland, France. All expenses. 20 persons. S. W. NAYLOR, Madison, N. J.

**TEACHERS GREAT BRITAIN TOURS** (July and August) $250, $288, etc. Charming Tours. Address HONEYMAN'S PRIVATE TOURS, Plainfield, N. J.

**PROF. F. MARTIN TOWNSEND, Newark, Ohio,** sends free his helpful and convenient new pocket-guide, "The Book of Little Tours in Europe."

**EUROPE** *Three vacancies. Sail July 1.* England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France. All expenses, $375. Send for itineraries to EDWIN JONES, 462 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### A Summer in Europe

**4** months of charming, leisurely travel, Great Britain and Continent. Direct to London, returning Mediterranean route via Gibraltar. *Select Private Party.* References. Best hotels. Exceptional opportunity for ladies. Cost, $825. Apply for itinerary to Mrs. F. E. KRAFT, 65 Midwood St., B'klyn, N.Y.

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**to England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, France, and Switzerland. $260. All expenses. 7 weeks.** Rev. Dr. Douglas, 253 W. 55th St., N.Y. Circulars.

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**4** months' leisurely travel. Great Britain and Continent. Direct to London, returning Mediterranean. *Private Party.* References. Young ladies chaperoned. Apply to Mrs. F. E. KRAFT, 65 Midwood St., B'klyn, N.Y.

**EUROPE, $249** Unequaled tour, ten weeks, five countries. Sails August 2. Best class on steamers. Rev. L. D. TEMPLE, Flemington Q, N. J.

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

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**YORK (ENGLAND).—Private Boarding House.** Miss HOLLIS and Miss EMILY ROWNTREE have removed to a larger house, 37 St. Mary's, Bootham, 4 minutes from the Minster, 10 minutes from the station.

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**ENGLISH LAKES GRASMERE**

Route, rail to Windermere, thence coach or carriage 9 miles. The center for **Wordsworth, Southey, and Ruskinland.**

**"ROTHAY HOTEL,"** near the Church, and **PRINCE OF WALES LAKE HOTEL** both strongly recommended by Dr. Lyman Abbott; patronized by **H. M. King Edward VII. and H. R. H. The Princess of Wales.** Particulars and illustrated booklets direct or from Recreation Dept. See Honeyman's "Bright Days in Merrie England." J. COWPERTHWAITE.

**OXFORD, ENGLAND,** "Wolsey House," Brewer's Street. Old historical house; centrally situated; near all colleges and river. Terms moderate. Proprietress.

**LONDON** Vermont House, 12 Bloomsbury Sq. Superior accommodations, pleasant and central location. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

**WINDSOR, ENGLAND.**

### White Hart Hotel

Facing chief entrance to Royal Castle. Admirable center for visiting most beautiful scenery, and enjoying the life on the Thames. Near Runnymede where Magna Charta was signed, and Stoke Park, where William Penn lived. Also Stoke Pogis Church about which the Poet Gray wrote his elegy, and where he is buried. State Apartments of Windsor Castle, Royal Gardens, Stables, etc., are open to Visitors on certain days.

### Ireland

**SLIEVE DONARD HOTEL, Newcastle, County Down** (one hour by rail from Belfast). Owned by the Belfast and County Down Railway Company.

Hotel heated by improved radiator system and lighted throughout by electricity. **The Finest Hotel in Ireland.** Splendidly situated in its own grounds, commanding fine views of the Mourne Mountains and the Irish Sea, immediately adjoining the celebrated Links of the County Down Golf Club. Guests in the Hotel are permitted to play over the Links at Half the usual rate of charge.

Telegraphic address: "Slieve, Newcastle, Down." For Tariff and particulars apply to The Manager, or to the undersigned.

JAMES PINION, General Manager, County Down Railway, Belfast Terminus.

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**PARIS PRIVATE HOTEL**
**11 AVENUE MacMAHON**

Mrs. THAYER'S and Miss WIDDICOMB'S American house enlarged and improved for the season of 1902.

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**AMERICANS IN BERLIN** will find a comfortable home at the Pension of FRAU WILDA, Hallesche Strasse 20 (successor to Fräulein Beck). Convenient location; liberal table; opportunity for speaking German. Terms moderate. Highest references. Circulars from Outlook.

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*Open all the Year* **Rome** *near Piazza Barberini*

**Hotel Metropole** (late Chapman). Full South American comforts, lift, winter garden, caloriferes, elec. light. Moderate charges. Special arrang. for large parties in summer.

**Hotel de la Ville,** Pension Avanzi, Piazza Barberini 5. Terms from 7 frs., all included. G. B. SETTERFIELD AVANZI, Prop.

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First-class. Splendidly situated. Recently enlarged. Central heating. Patronized by Americans. Write for tariff and pamphlet.

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**LUGANO,** Switzerland (Italian Lakes), **Hotel Bellevue au Lac.**—First-class. Best position on the lake. All modern comfort. Meals at separate tables. Open all year round. LANDGRAF & GAENG, Prop.

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**Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. The Queen's Royal Hotel**—This fashionable summer resort is situated in a private park at the mouth of the Niagara River, on the shores of Lake Ontario; 10 miles from Niagara Falls and 25 miles from Buffalo; boating, bathing, and fishing to the heart's content: golf links and tennis. Illustrated circular on application. BOOMER & SQUIRE, Managers, Queen's Hotel, Toronto, Can.

**STRATTON HOUSE, Port Carling, Muskoka Lakes, Canada.**—Most convenient and centrally situated point on the Lakes. Exclusively a Tourist House, *comfortable and up-to-date; baths; boating,* fishing, etc. Cool and salubrious climate. Terms moderate. Apply JOHN FRASER, Prop.

### MYRTLE HOUSE

**DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA.**—Best house in Digby. Furnished cottages to let. Send for booklet. AUBREY BROWN, Mgr.

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All modern conveniences. New, comfortable, homelike. $8 to $12 per week. Booklets at Outlook. W. S. TROOP, Prop.

**TREFRY HOUSE Digby, Nova Scotia**

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**Hotel Acadia** Grand Tracadie Beach, **P. E. ISLAND.**

Finest boating, bathing, fishing. Send for circulars. I. C. HALL, Mgr.

### MUSKOKA LAKE, CANADA
### BEAUMARIS HOTEL

Golf, tennis, fishing, boating, bathing. Send for booklet. EDWARD PROWSE, Prop.

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*Enlarged and Improved*

Situated at **Indian Neck, Branford, Conn.,** at the widest part of Long Island Sound. The most desirable family resort on the entire coast. Rooms with bath, electric light, golf, excellent bathing, beautiful drives music, and other amusements. Send booklet. W. A. BRYAN, Manager

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**LITCHFIELD, CONN.**

High altitude. Pure water. No malaria or mosquitoes. Home cooking. High-grade service. Elevator, sun-parlor; golfing. Special rates for May and June. Booklet at Schofield's, 1 Madison Ave. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

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**CHARMING SUMMER HOME** for girls, near the Sound. Classes in French, music, sketching, nature studies, manual training, literature, and history. Tutoring for college. Opportunities for boating, bathing, riding, driving, and golf. Large grounds for out-of-door sports. Excursions taken in connection with studies. Careful chaperonage and every attention. References exchanged. Address No. 8,682, care Outlook.

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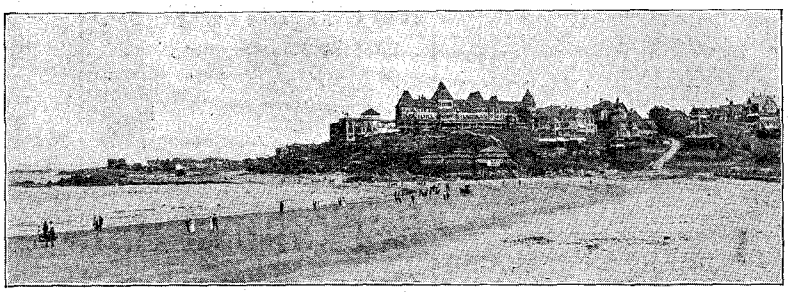
# THE ATLANTIC, NANTASKET BEACH, MASS.

**Under a new and progressive management that will attract and hold the favorable attention of the best people by a quiet and dignified policy**

Rearranged, renewed, and additional Sanitary appointments.
One hour from Boston.
Both Boats and Trains run at frequent intervals.
The usual attractions for the entertainment of Guests.
The Atlantic is to be an authorized sub-station of the Nat. Automobile Assoc. (20 minutes from Boston over fine roads).
At the head of the finest Beach on the Massachusetts Coast.
100 ft. above sea level.
Bathing that is absolutely safe in water of agreeable temperature.



Nantasket Beach, under the present control of the Metropolitan Park Commission, offers attractions never before equalled. Stable accommodations and facilities that will care for and turn out horses and carriages in a proper manner. Numerous drives. Fine roads for cycling.

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Washington, Litchfield Co., Conn.

## District of Columbia

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**Franklin Park, 14th & K Sts., N. W.**
A first-class family and transient hotel conducted on American plan. Remodeled and made thoroughly modern. Steam heated, private baths, new elevator, etc. Rates $2.50 to $3.50 per day. Special rates by week and month. Send for circular. IRVING O. BALL.

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**(In the suburbs)**

*HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTION*

Open all the year. Baths, electricity, sun parlor, covered verandas, hot water heat, open fires, acetyiene gas. Pure spring water piped through the building. Send for illustrated circular. Address
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For illustrated printed matter concerning Maine and its many summer resorts address
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**CAMDEN, ME.**—High elevation, good views of mountains, islands, and bay. Best spring water, perfect sanitation, good boating, livery, and golf. Open June 25. Address Martinsville, Knox Co., Me., until June 10; after, Camden. F. O. MARTIN, Prop.

### Casco Bay, Coast of Maine

Delightful situation; fine views; sheltered walks; boating, bathing, and fishing; pure air and water; good food; choice company. 4 miles from railroad station.
Miss S. G. SIMPSON, Brunswick, Maine.

### THE ACADIAN

**Castine, Me.** Fine boating; attractive golf links; driving; fishing. Reasonable rates. W. A. WALKER, Manager.

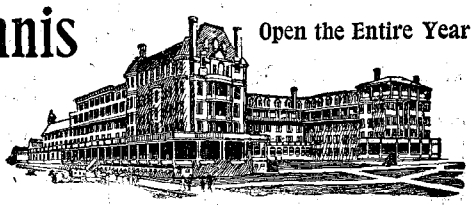
**ROBINHOOD INN**, and the Willows, Bailey's Island, Casco Bay. Opens June 1st. Sailing, bathing. Terms $8, $10 upwards. For circular, Miss MASSEY. Golf near by.

**Maple Crest, East Parsonsfield, Me.**—Desirable family hotel, fine situation, home table. Golf, livery, lakes, groves. A. VARNEY, 121 N. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### Hotel Dennis

**Beach Front**
**Atlantic City**
**N. J.**

**Open the Entire Year**



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Large Sun parlors at the ocean end of every sleeping floor. Private baths, with hot and cold sea and fresh water.
WALTER J. BUZBY, Prop'r.

### QUAINT COMFORT

There's a combination of quaint comfort and modern convenience at Wayside Inn. The tempting table, comfortable beds, healthful surroundings, pure water, and the outdoor sports of all kinds, make a season of rest or recreation at

**THE WAYSIDE INN**

one long to be remembered. Write for illustrated booklet.
**THE WAYSIDE INN, New Milford, Litchfield, Conn.**

## Maine

**Madockawando Lodge,** Heron Island, Me.—A cool, high, and beautiful summer home, with sea and woods. Open June 20. Send for booklet. A. P. GAMAGE.

### The POCAHONTAS

**(PORTSMOUTH HARBOR)**

### Kittery Point, Me

Also furnished cottages to rent. Situated at junction of Ocean and Harbor, the most picturesque on the coast and great Naval Station. Commanding view of ocean, harbor, and woodland. Good boating, bathing, and fishing. Golf, tennis, etc. Address till June 15th, **Mrs. C. G. FRANCIS, Mgr.,** The Abbotsford, Com'th Ave., Boston.

### GROVE HOTEL

$5 week. Free steam launch. Cottages, furnished, $25 to $50 season; free launch, ice, and janitor. Circulars and references.
Capt. COLLINS, Maranacook, Me.

### BAY OF NAPLES INN

**NAPLES, MAINE**

Excellent golf links, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Cuisine and service unexcelled.
CHAS. P. COSTELLO, Mgr.

## Maine

### St. Aspinquid Hotel

**OGUNQUIT, ME.**

Fine location, close to beach, 85 miles from Boston, fast trains. Booklet. S. J. PERKINS.

### SPRING HOUSE

**OXFORD, MAINE**

Home for comfort and rest. Altitude 1,000 feet. Pure water. No malaria. Fishing, boating, canoeing, golf, livery. Book and terms. C. E. FISHER, Prop.

**THE BEECHES, Paris Hill, Me.** A sanitarium for rest, recreation, and health among the hills and mountains of Maine. Dr. CHARLOTTE F. HAMMOND.

**THE WAWENOCK, Port Clyde, Maine.**—Overlooking harbor and ocean; lawn extends to water; always cool; excellent fishing, boating, and bathing; terms moderate. W. M. HARRIS.

**Sebago Lake and Songo River Region**
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# THE GREAT COAL STRIKE

and the conditions that exist in the Pennsylvania Coal Fields will be described in next week's issue by Mr. Charles B. Spahr, of The Outlook editorial staff, who will visit the center of the troubled district. Mr. Spahr will see and talk with the leaders of both sides, and will give an impartial report of the conditions in the same clear way that he employed in his "The American Workingman."

# THE RECREATION NUMBER

The issue of The Outlook for June 7th will be the Thirteenth Annual Recreation Number. The leading features will be "Hunting Big Game with the Camera," by A. G. Wallihan; "When You Meet a Bear," by W. J. Long; "Mountain Climbing," by Charles E. Fay; "Camping for Women," by Martha Coman; "Lost in the Woods," by George Kennan; "Behind the Guns," by James Barnes; and "Winning a Y," by Walter Camp. There will also be Dr. Hale's "Memories," an illustrated article on Jane Austen's Home, a good story, and interesting timely portraits. The number will be richly illustrated with drawings by Charles S. Chapman, Philip R. Goodwin, Henry Sandham, J. Conacher, and F. C. Gordon; and photographs by A. G. Wallihan, J. Horace McFarland, and others.

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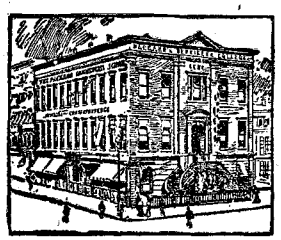

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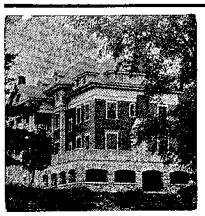

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